PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 125 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. S.

VOL. IX NO. 34 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
16th April	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
23rd ,,	MANTUA * ..	10,902
30th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,702
7th May	SOMALI ..	6,794
14th ,,	NALDERA ..	15,825
21st ,,	MOOREA * ..	10,890
28th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th June	SARDINIA ..	6,580
11th ,,	DONGOLA ..	8,056
18th ,,	MALWA * ..	10,941
25th ,,	NORE ..	6,703

Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12-10-0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
20th April	WASHOBRA ..	8,288
5th May.	MANDALA ..	8,246

P. O. SAILING FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date 1921	Steamer	Remarks
22nd April	MALWA ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
10th May	DUNERA ..	Calls Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai,
20th ,,	MARKUNDA ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantal Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
8th April ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
11th ,, ..	LHASA	Karachi Coasting 10 a.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passag . P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tsushida Maru	J. Satow.	3,303	4th April	12th April
Kobe ,,				
Bombay Maru.	S. Irie.	4,352	9th April	22nd April
Shiretta Maru.	G Matsushita	5,339	21st April	3rd May
Tatsuta Maru.	B. Tsuda.	6,074	12th May	24th May
Kasuga Maru.	T. Sasaki.	5,970	23rd May	4th June

*Th nger accomodation.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Liverpool Maru.	K. Takahashi.	8th April.	14th April.
Siam Maru ..	S. Kondo ..	7th ,,	19th ,,
Malay Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	22nd ,,	30th ,,
Luzon Maru ..	Y. Ishikawa.	27th ,,	4th May.
Kasado Maru ..	W. Muir	27th ,,	8th ,,
[illegible] Maru ..	R. Yano.	3rd May.	15th ,,

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
E. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISD CAPITAL.
2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; Sir Robert Aitken.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE.
2. Princes Street, E. C. 2,
Sir BERNARD HUNTER. Manager.
BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad (Sind)
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Karachi
Allahabad	Lahore
Alleppy	Lucknow
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura
Bellary	Managalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Bimlipatam	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Quetta
Calicut	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cawnpore	Rangoon
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Salem
Chittagong	Secunderabad
Cocanada (Outstations Rajamundry and Narasapur)	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
	Simla
Cochin	Sholapur
Coimbators (Sub-agency Elode)	Sukkur
	Surat
Colombo	Tellichery
Dacca	Trichinopoly
Delhi	Trivandrum
Gunter (Outstation Bezwada)	Tuticorin
Hyderabad (Deccan) (Sub-agency Parbhan	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected, Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted. Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys &c., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 19,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Sembo
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburasho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
50-52, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund .....Yen 50,000,000
Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changehun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagarsaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostoek.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND .. $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49. Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Jehore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,23,73,335
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 20,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing Agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co. Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
LAHORE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security. Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR FACTORIES MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS.
In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanised Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trials order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.
oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazaar,
Post No. 2, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to
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Bunder Road. Karachi,
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. BYAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LITTON'S BUILDINGS,
39 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION
We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates,
BOMBAY.

Help Yourselves and Your Country
BY ALWAYS USING YOUR COUNTRY MADE
The "Hydra" Boot-Cream, Boot-Blacking, Metal Polish, Writing Inks (Fluid, Powder, Tablet, Extract), Pancha Kusum Hair Oil, etc., etc,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE ORIENTAL INDUSTRIAL CO.
Government and Railway Contractors,
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Catalogue free on application.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
Dinner Table a Speciality,
Competent Chofs, High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet.
THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ)
Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000= £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,234= „ 3,542,774
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjiiatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore Penang
CHINA Shanghai, Hongkong
JAPAN Kobe
BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.
L. J. E. VAN LEEUWEN.
Actg. Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Manager.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ITALIAN CHOCATE and MANUFACTURER—You can have fresh large Macarons Chocate, toffee and almonds at Rs. 2 per lb. Pippermint Creams at Rs. 1-12 per lb. All sort of Creams at Rs. 1-8 per lb. G. GUIDETTI, late of Cornaglia, Harbours View House, Colaba Causeway.
R2946

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—PUPILS to attend Reinforced Concrete Classes by real experts. Excellent opportunity for all men in Building line. Architects need not depend upon Specialists. Be a Concrete Engineer. Apply to Box No. 2026, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2945

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Competent CLERKS for Office; only hard working men with 10 years' experience behind them need apply stating terms required to Box No. 2013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C8921

WANTED—Thoroughly reliable SHARE BROKERS to underwrite or to sell on commission the shares of the Bengal Textile Industries, Limited. Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, Rajmohan Street, CALCUTTA.
C8971

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER, competent to take independent charge of a new Cotton Mill. Salary according to qualification. Apply with terms and testimonials: To The MANAGING AGENTS, The Bengal Textile Industries, Limited, 5, Rajmohan Street, CALCUTTA.
C8974

FOR THE NATIONAL SCHOOL HOSPET WANTED—PATRIOTIC young and self-sacrificing graduates and under-graduates from 22-5-21. Applications with terms and qualifications are to be sent so as to reach the Secretary before 25-4-21. Knowledge of Kanarese or Sanskrit is essential. (By order) SECRETARY.
8963

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT of experience—thoroughly conversant with Limited Liabilities Company rules—Banking and Exchange accounts, able to close books and draw up balance sheets. Previous experience in big commercial houses essentially necessary. Apply Box No. 2018, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Two LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for a Bombay daily, one to work on No. 14 Model and the other on No. 4 Model, the former must be a good job hand and quick in operation with a knowledge of machine parts. Decent salary to really good men. Apply to Box No. 500 Ad Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A competent ASSISTANT STORE PURCHASER for a first class establishment in Bombay. Must be a thoroughly honest man, only those having previous experience of purchasing bazar articles should apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2014, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C8929

WANTED—A MANAGER for the B. B. & C. I. Railway Indian Cooperative Association, Ltd., Ajmere. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 by annual increment of Rs. 10 for approved services, with no other allowance but good prospects to a really good business man. Cash security of Rs. 1,000 will be required. Candidates with experience in business specially grains and keeping of accounts and good knowledge of English and Hindi need apply with copies of testimonials to THE HON. SECRETARY, B. B. & C. I. Railway Indian Cooperative Association, Ltd., Ajmer.
C8970

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MOST URGENTLY WANTED SITUATION by intelligent youth of good Mahomedan family. Good knowledge, Correspondence, Accounts ((Guj.), Book-keeping, Typewriting. Of goods address and education, not afraid hard work. Willing to go abroad. Please write Box No. 2004, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2943

WANTED.

WANTED—An ENGINE, 300 I.H.P., and a BOILER to suit. Offer quotations for immediate delivery. Box No. 2027, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C8975

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEFT RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, any make Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore.
C8791

WANTED.—AGENTS for selling our Hand Cotton Spinning Machine, price Rs. 15. Automatic Hand Loom, price Rs. 250, Sugar, Oil, Rice and other classes of machines, Engines, etc., B. D. BERY and Co., Manufacturing Engineers, 43, Ripon Street, Calcutta.
R 2857

FOR SALE.

NEW LATHE FOR SALE—Stanley Lathe, 8¼ x 10 Gap bed solid spindle Lathe complete. For particulars apply to DR. RANADE, New Bazar Bijapur.
C8919

PORTLAND "HAND" Brand CEMENT. Johnson's white Glazed, Tiles, asbestos cement sheets, ready in stock. Apply KODAK AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R2866

MRS. GIBBS valuable solid old blackwood open carved and other valuable furniture, etc., will be on view from 13th April, Sale on 17th SUNDAY. at Winter Road, Malabar Hill BENNETT & CO.
R 2927

FOR SALE—Now ready, CAMPBELL'S DIRECTORY for Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields. Latest and largest Edition. Illustrated. Price Rs. 5. Postage extra. CAMPBELL & SONS, 7, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
C8357

TO BE LET.

TO LET at Napean Sea Road, a newly-built three-storied BUNGALOW with motor garage, suitable for Europeans or Japanese. Available from May 1021. For plan and further particulars. Apply Box No. 1996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
R2889

TO BE LET for Hindus only Cottages and Bungalows at Marrott Palace, Murzban Road, Andheri, six minutes walk from the Railway Station. Apply to:—K. C. MARROTT, 189/91, Hornby Road, Fort, Telephone No. 1776.
C8930

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR and FLATS at Nepean Sea Road, Dubash Estate No. 11, Sea View. Accommodation:—One hall, one dining and five bedrooms with bathrooms on latest sanitary principles, with four Servants' Quarters with Motor Garage facility. Apply on the premises or HAJEE DAWOOD HAJEE ELLIAS, No. 49/53, Kamberker Street.
C8976

PUBLIC NOTICE.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT SURCHARGE TAX.

WITH effect from th e1st April 1921, a revised Government Surcharge of two and a half annas (2½ annas) per rupee of freight payable will be levied on—

(a) Coaching traffic (other than passengers) and

(b) Goods traffic including Coal.

Surcharge, however, will not be leviable on consignments of Grain, Pulses, Firewood, Fodder, Live-stock, Water, Road Materials (actually the property of Local Boards, Municipal Councils, the Calcutta Port Trust and City Corporation at the time of despatch), and on goods booked between any two stations in a Native State or Foreign Territory.

By order
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager

No. 35,
Calcutta,
29th March 1921.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well seasoned Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any sizes sawn by our sawing machines.

Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate. Via Timarni, G. I. P. Ry.
7805

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'s JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Trevean	5225	In May	Montreal

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD.

(110/111, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort.)

NOTICE.

THE above Corporation has commenced business on and from the 9th April, 1921, at their present temporary premises at 110/111, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. For Rules of business and other particulars please apply to the GENERAL MANAGER at the above address.

Bombay, 9th April, 1921.
C 8948

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE DIRECTOR of Development is prepared to receive tenders for the construction of 8 sets of cooly huts on the Kennedy Sea Face.

Plans and bills of quantities can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Reclamation, Old Customs House Yard, Fort, on payment of Re. 1 per set.

Tenders should reach the office of the Director of Development by 12 noon (S. T.) on the 14th April, 1921, at which time they will be opened.

Tenders must be accompanied by Rs. 500 cash or Government securities endorsed to the Director of Development as earnest money. This will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers, and in the case of the successful tenderer, will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit in cash or Government Securities endorsed to the Director of Development, Rs. 3,500 as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders. He reserves the right to accept any ender in part only, against the total requirements stated.

Old Customs House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, the 5th April, 1921.
C8916

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—WORKSHOP FOREMAN, able to erect Machinery and run small engineering work-shop. Apply by letter stating experience, wages required and when available.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
Reclamation.
Old Customs House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, 7th April, 1921.
C 8968

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JARIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from 9th April, 1921.
C8853

FOR SALE

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc. For samples and rates write to THE CHANDAULI STONES AND BRICKS SUPPLY Co., Abdulla Building, near Railway Station, Kurla. G. I. P. Railway.
R6959

MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION,

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION, undertakes to provide expert and reliable Motor-drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union, Netia Building, Chaupati, Bombay, for particulars.
C8720

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS, together with copies of certificates, testimonials, etc., are invited so as to reach the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, not later than 30th April, for 5 temporary Lectureships on Rs. 250—2 in Marathi, 2 in Guparti, and 1 in Kanarese—at Government Arts Colleges in the Bombay Presidency. Sound educational experience and a genuine knowledge of the vernacular language and literature concerned are essential.
C 8952

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copy Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows treet, Fort.

THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 (one hundred only) per share, free of income-tax, has been declared for the half-year ended 31st December, 1920, and that the same will be paid, on production of the share certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, on and after Monday the 18th April, 1921, between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 3rd April, 1921.

By order of the Board,
for the Emp. Edw. Spg. & Mfg Co., Ltd.,
B. D. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1921.
C8977

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

THE following RACE HORSES FOR SALE as owner giving up Racing.

		Rs.
1.	GOOD HEALTH, ch e g, aged, by Acclaim—BON VIN	75,000
2.	SPLENDID SPUR, bk or br e h, 4 years, by Prince Palatine—LADY JESS	50,000
3.	LOVER TRUE, br e m, 5 years, by Ardoon—WILD VIXEN.	35,000
4.	KILT, br e g, 5 years, by Lomond—KILLINCHY	24,000
5.	MUCH MARRIED, b e g, 5 years, by Barcadaile—POLYGAMY	16,000
6.	BRICKEEN BRIDGE, b e m, 4 years, by Bridge of Earn—CZARITZA	15,000
7.	LEOFRIC, b e h, aged, by William Rufus—GODIVA II	7,000
8.	PRIME BOY, b e h, 4 years, height 14/1½, by Cyllene More—IMP. ORAGE	7,000
9.	FAIR FLOWER, br e m, 5 years, height 14-0, by Morena—YELLOW ROSE	4,000
10.	ROSEY TREAD, b e m, 4 years, by Tredennis—PINK CLOVER	35,000
11.	MAGICAL MIKE, br e g, 4 years, by Southannan—MAGICAL MAID.	24,00
12.	GALLANT SPEARMAN, b e c, 3 years, by Javelin—GAME CHICK.	15,000
13.	PILGRIMS PASS, ch e c, 3 years, by Chaucer—WOOD CUT	15,000
14.	CRIADILLO, b cb m, 3 years, by Bessemer—CREOLE	8,000
15.	BALGRAVEN, blk cb h, 4 years, by Black Douglas—DAM BY MUNDERAH	10,000
16.	AMIR ASWAD, blk a h, aged, 14-0.	7,000
17.	GLENCOE, ch rn a h, 5 years, 14-0.	8,000

Nos. 1 to 9 landed early last year and ran in Calcutta and Bombay.
Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 landed January this year.
All horses carefully selected and bought in Ireland and have not been hurried in their preparation and will improve with another year in the country.
Horses can be seen on application to Dr. J. Crawford, Byculla, Bombay.

For further particulars apply to:—
M. A. BEG, Esqr.,
Private Secretary to
General Raja Sir Harisingh, K.C.I.E.
JAMMU (Tawi), Kashmir State.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PIONEER ALKALI WORKS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have resolved that a call of Rs. 5 per share on the new shares of the Company be made and that t should be paid in the office of the Company on or before the 20th Apri, 1921.

By order of the Board,
POTDAR & Co.,
Managing Agents.
C2950

AUCTION SALE.

THE right of taking Tarwad Bark of Tarwad trees standing within the Akalkot State limits will be Auctioned on 9th May, 1921, for 5 years from 1st June, 1921, to 31st May, 1926. Persons desiring to bid are requested to be present in the office of the undersigned at 12 noon on 9-5-21 at Akalkot.

HYAM S. ISRAEL.
State Karbhari, Akalkot.
Akalkot, 9th April, 1921.
C8972.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the construction of a semi-permanent chawl (16 rooms) for begaries at Deonar, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the TUESDAY, 19th day of April, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specifieation, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. I. C. E.,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 8th April, 1921.
C 8960

GINNING FACTORY FOR SALE.

IN Execution application No. 75 of 1920, the following property shall by order of First Class Sub-Judge Court, Ahmednagar, be sold by Public Auction in the premises of the property at 12 o'clock on the 10th day of June, 1921.

Ginning Factory, owned by Daulatram Khushalchand Rahatekar, with fifty gins of Platt Bros, Boiler of Tinker Shenton Lancashire make B. H. P. 125, cyclinder 18in. Engine 18in. by 30in. single cylinder, without feed pump, and accessories and the buildings and workshop and two-storied Bungalow, servants' quarters, Gate Room, with leasehold rights of the land, situate on the Nagar Station Road.

For more particulars see the undersigned.

K. V. KELKAR,
Clerk of the Court.
Ahmednagar F. C. Sub-Judge's Court,
4th April, 1921.
C 8893

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "Bombay Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 9th April from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARIAT, FORT, BOMBAY.
Dated the 6th April, 1921.

NO. A. 504.—The Government of Bombay desire to nominate three candidates for training at the Forest-Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for direct appointment to the Provincial Forest Service of the Bombay Presidency. Applications from intending candidates must reach the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 1st June, 1921.

2. A candidate for direct nomination must be not less than 18 nor more than 24 years of age on the 1st April 1921 and must produce the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that he is "a Native of India" as prescribed in section 6 of 33, Victoria, Chapter 3.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations (Fifth Edition), signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station and certifying to the nominee's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for an outdoor life in the Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or of smallpox.
(iv) Certificates of the examinations which have been passed by him.
(v) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.

3. Only candidates who are in all respects qualified by previous education, more especially in Science, English and Mathematics, to follow the course of instruction without difficulty will be nominated. The knowledge of the candidate in English and Mathematics will be tested by examination in these subjects, which will be held in the first week of August on a date to be fixed by Government.

By order of the Government of Bombay,
(Transferred Departments).
C. M. BAKER,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Revenue Department.
C8979

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF 10TH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum i.e., at the rate of Rs. 1/2 per share of Rs. 25 fully paid up and 7 1/5 annas per New Issue Share of Rs. 10 paid up, both free of Income-Tax, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1920, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Bank, 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after 5th May, 1921, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Bank on the 20th April, 1921.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 21st April, 1921, to 4th May, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

N. B.—The DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be posted to the Shareholders at their Registered addresses on the 4th May 1921 and any change in the address of Shareholders should be notified before that date.
C 8969

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING & PRINTING WORKS LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of April, 1921, at 4-0 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1920.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of April, 1921, to the 4th day of May 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 12th April, 1921.

N. B.—The Dividend, if confirmed by the Shareholders as recommended by the Directors, will be paid, on and after FRIDAY, the 6th May, 1921, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).
C 8966

NOTIFICATION.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY have received permission from the Government of India to invite applications for a certain number of aeroplanes (D. H. 9's with Siddeley Puma engines and Avros with mono engines) from companies or persons who are prepared to use them for purposes of demonstration or instruction.

The aeroplanes will be handed over free of charge at Karachi, and recipients must make their own arrangements for their removal thence. It will be a condition attached to the gift of them that they should be used by the recipients themselves and not disposed of to third persons; and applicants will be required to state the purposes for which the aeroplanes are to be used, and to satisfy Government that they are in a position to comply with the conditions relating to aeroplanes used for such purposes which are laid down in the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, republished at pages 333 to 358 of Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette", dated 5th February, 1920, and amended by the notification republished at pages 658 to 660 of Part I of the "Gazette", dated 17th March. 1921. Further persons who receive a promise of an aeroplane will be required to show that they have engaged the necessary qualified personnel for the piloting and maintenance of the aircraft according to the purposes for which it is to be used. Failing compliance with this condition within three months of receipt of such promise, the aeroplane will not be handed over and the promise will be treated as cancelled.

Applications stating full details should be addressed to the DEPUTY SECRETARY to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.
C8967

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that our clients, Messrs. VITHALDAS GULABDAS and Co., have dismissed this day 2 of their employees, namely, (1) MAVJI WAGJI and (2) HIRJI NURSEY, and are warned that they should not deal with them. If in spite of this notice anybody deals with them on behalf of our clients' firm, he will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1921.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Vithaldas Gulabdas & Co.
8980

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 12th inst. at 10 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot at Colaba (the premises of the old army clothing factory) by order of the Assistant Controller, Surplus Textiles Sales the Indian Munitions Board, a very large lot of Government Clothing consisting of the barracks blankets, military clothing, flannels, mosquitto netting, puttoo cloth, pugri cloth, shirts and other miscellaneous articles.

The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction. Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th April, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 13th April, 1921, at their Sale Room, the following:—

A lot of Engineering books and instruments consisting of compass drawing pins set square, spirit level 12 in. brass, metalic tape line 100 ft, 5 in. devidors, International Dictionary 2 vols., I.C.S. Reference Library vols., text book of mechanical and electrical engineering 6 vols. and other civil, mechanical and electrical engineering books and instruments.

By order of the Bank:—
1 case ladies hose
5 cases ladies and gents socks and stockings.
1 case 30 pieces 40in 36/42 yards coloured terssore.
Maxwell motor car 5 seater 4 cylinder, 20 horse powers.

The above motor car could be seen at 29 Dalal Street, Fort (Share Bazar) before the day of sale between 11 to 4 p.m. and it can be seen at the office of the undersigned on the day of the sale.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of Josts fans, Remington typewriters, perambulator, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 4TH MARINE STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of the Owner, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 15th April, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Tenure (redeemed) now converted into Freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying being at 4th Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 683, and New No. 3132, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 8358, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 2707 and Street No. 44-46, and bounded on or towards the North by the said 4th Marine Street, on or towards the South by the said sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the property of Edulji Nusservanji Dubash and on or towards the West by the property of Dossabhoy Ardeshir Charnoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF THE NEW ORIENTAL DAIRY CO., SITUATE AT 125 FRERE ROAD BEHIND G. P. OFFICE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., under instructions from Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, Attorneys for the vendors will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 15th day of April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. at the premises as above the whole of the stock-in-trade of the New Oriental Dairy Co., consisting of Metallic Tank, scales, casks, basins, furniture tubs, churns, etc, together with the exclusive right to use the tables now being used by the Company and the right to use the name of the New Oriental Dairy Co.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 12th April, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD OPP. THE LINSEED (PATIA) BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwala Pirojsha and Papa, Solicitors, for Kansara Jinabhai Chhaganlal in pursuant to the decree made on the 20th April, 1920, in suit No. 3097 of 1920 Jinabhai Chhaganlal vs. Govindji Kuverdas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable property on WEDNESDAY, the 20th April 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises on account and risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Govindji uverdas.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at lying and being on the East side of Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 427 2 3 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 461, New No. 2436, Old Survey No. 62 and New Survey No. 493 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under 108 and now under C Ward No. 5807 to 5817 and Street No. 362, 366-1-2, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North by the property of Surajvekoo widow of late Narudas now of Nanabhai Haridas on the South formerly by the property of Mahaluxmi bai widow of Ramdas Manordas and now of Bhagwandas Gulabhdas, on the East by the Kalbadevi Road and on the West by the property of Sha Tapidas Varajdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwala Pirojsha and Papa, Solicitors, at their office No. 48 Medows Street or undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE

Under instructions from Officer In-Charge Supply Depot, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th April. 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Kara Killa gehind Town Hall, all unserviceable articles viz., empty wooden and petrol cases, tins of all sorts, bottles, bags, wooden cases, drums, gunny bags, etc.

Full cash is required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th April 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTION SALE OF A DODGE MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from G. S. Hardy, Esq., I.C.S., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 15th April, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the new Custom House, Ballard Road.

1 Dodge Motor Car (4 seater).

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY SHOES: KIT BAGS: LEATHER PRICES: TWINE NAWAR COTTON: WATER BOTTLES COTTON CANVAS, SEWING MACHINE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 13th April 1921 at 3 P.M. (S. T.) at Bapty Road near Two Tanks on account of whom it may concerned the abovementioned goods salved from the late fire that occured in the godown of Lala Dinanath Hemraj.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th April, 1921.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAMJI HUSSAJI STREET, OTHERWISE CALLED KHOJA MOHOLLA.

Pursuant to the Consent Order dated the 4th day of October, 1920, made by the High Court in Suit No. 1945 of 1920 (Hassonally Gulamhoosein Maneckbhai Cassum v. Abdulla Maneckbhai Cassum) and under instruction from Mr. Abdulla Maneckbhai Cassum, the proving executor of the Will of the late Maneckbhai Cassum, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the following property on the premises on TUESDAY the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground and the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, with the appurtenances situate at Shamji Hussaji Street, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 29 but now under Ward No. 1646, Street No. 194-96 Samuel Street and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1029, New No. 6760, Old Survey No. 275 and New Survey No. 2855, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-four and four-ninths square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as following, that is to say, on or towards the East by Shamji Hussaji Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on the other side of which is the house of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, on or towards the North by the house of Gangee Sayanee and on or towards the South by the house of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy and which said premises are situate within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Cassum Dewji and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Adamalji Allibhai Suratwala the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground ...quit and ground rent tenure situate at ...twady Main Road 2nd Lane without the ... of Bombay in the City of Bombay toge... with the messuage, tenement or dwell...house standing thereon containing by ad...urement 1471 square yards or thereabouts ...situate within the Registration Sub-dis... of Bombay and registered by the Collec... Land Revenue under Old No. 1975, ...or's New No. 9104, Old Survey No. 691 ...w Survey No. 5395 and assessed by the ...r and Assessor of Municipal Rates and ...nder D Ward No. 1736 and Street No. ...bounded on the North bythe property ...s Hormazd Baug, on the South by ... Main Road, on the East by Khet... Lane and on the West by the pro... Motilal Itchhalal Ghandhi.

...ther particulars and conditions of ... to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and ... Attorneys for the Mortgagee or ...dersigned.

...SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED ...TY AT TARDEO ON THE WEST ... THE WADIA STREET.

...AY, the 29th instant at 4-30 p.m. ...srs. BENNETT and Co., will sell ...uction, on the premises, by order ...agee, Mr. Cassum Dewji and on ... risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. ...ibhai Suratwalla the following

...ce of leasehold land being Plot ...deo Estate situate at Tardeo on ... of a New Street called "Wadia ... division of "D" Ward in the ...nd and Registration Sub-dis...y, containing by admeasurement ...ds or thereabout and bounded ...by Plot No. 3 belonging to the ...nised to Bomanji Pestonji ... East by the said Wadia Street ...y Plot No. 2A also belonging ...nd on the West by the pro...kji Petit Mfg. Co Ltd., and ...mises are registered by the ...d Revenue under Collector's ...d 318, New No. 13832, Old ...446 and New Survey No. ...assessed by the Municipality ...d No. 3846 (6) and Street

...particulars and conditions of ...srs. Bhaishanker Kanga and ...neys for the Mortgagee or ...ed.

...OF EMPTY CRATES AND ...ES.

...ns from the Chief Stores ... I. P. Railway, Messrs. ..., will, THIS DAY, TUES...tant, sell by Public Auc... T.), at Haji Bunder, Sew...s, the following:— ... Crates and Packing Cases. ...per cent. will be required

...SALE OF YARN.

... 15th instant, at 1 p.m. ...NNETT and Co. will sell ... at Tamba Kanta, Py...an Temple, by order of ...n and Co., Ltd., and on ...the defaulting purchaser, ...and:— ...s. Yarn No. 6/s, Helmet ...of the Edward Sassoon ...cent. will be required at ... open for inspection at ...till.

...E OF COTTON.

...h instant, at 4-30 p.m. ...ETT and Co. will sell ...assoon Docks, Colaba, ...writers:— ...engal Cotton slightly ...er. ... will be required at

...BENNETT & CO.

...ION CO.

...EELING TEA, ...AND FURNI...

...pril, 1921, at

...O., will sell by ...No. 23, Church...

...ypewriter, Safe, ...table and revol...

...UCTION CO. Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every Day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUCCESSFUL VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME.
GRAND DANCES BY MLLE DEROUET.
GRAND MUSIC BI-BO.

Also the successful 6 reel Picture:
"THE A. B. C. OF LOVE"
A grand picturisation of the novel of the name
by LEONCE PERRET.
A beautiful story wherein a man teaches a maid the alphabet of love and the maid teaches the man what real love really means.
INTERESTING PLOTS!
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY!!
SPLENDID ACTING!!!
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
Prices:—Re. 1-8, 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

TO-NIGHT
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present
A STAR OF A THOUSAND MOODS.
NAZIMOVA
IN A PLAY OF A THOUSAND DELIGHTS.
"THE RED LANTERN"
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A DRAMA OF AN EURASIAN GIRL,
(7 Reels—7,000 feet.)
Starring the Supreme.
NAZIMOVA
In a thrilling Love Story!
A Comedy in the Programme.
4 Shows at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)
PRICES AS USUAL.
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road).

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD
A Western Serial Sensation!
If You Enjoy
Quick Red-Blooded Action!
A Tale of Adventure Amid Rocky Peak And Yawning Canvons!
A Fiery Flaming Romance!
Mind-Baffling Mystery;
Then See
Ruth Roland
IN
Ruth of The Rockies
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
PATHE CARTOON
ALIAS ALADDIN
Vanty Fair maid Comedy
TIME
7. 8-45 & 10-30 p m. Daily
Matinees—Bank Holiday & Saturday at 5 p. m. and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 NIGHTLY 9-45
A NOVELTY SERIES!
"Our girls and their Physique"
How British Girls are trained in Physical Culture featuring.
ENA BEAUMONT
The famous English example of perfect English Beauty and Physique.
Harold Lloyd
in his
Double Barreled Comedy
"An Eastern Westerner"
Will make you laugh all over, Shake like a bowl of jelly, and quiver with merriment.
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S SHOOTING TRIP AT GONDIA
Pathe Pictorial
PATHE GAZETTE.

The Empire
DAILY 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
"The House of Glass"
Max Marchin's stage success turned into a screen triumph
BY
"Clara Kimball Young"
AND HER OWN COMPANY
PATHE GAZETTE
PAIR OF GLOVES
COMIC
THE END!
THE 5th & THE FINAL WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers' present
"The Hawk's Trail"
featuring the celebrated Screen Stars
KING BAGGOT
together with the two most Beautiful Women on the Screen.
Thea Mitchell
and
Grace Darmond
SEE THE GREAT FINALE
Four shows at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
A Side-Splitting Comedy in the programme.
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)

Cinema Majestic
(Tram Terminus Girgaum)
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
TO-NIGHT
The Brother's Vitagraph Serial
SECOND INSTALMENT
THE
Silent Avenger
featuring
the famous Athletic hero, the King of THRILLS
William Duncan
Programme includes in 2 part Comic.

To-night! at 9-30 p m. !! Every night !!!
Near Charni Road Station.
2nd WEEK.
PATWARDHAN CIRCUS
and
MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.
Public and Press are quite pleased with our performances for nothing of the kind has ever visited Bombay.
MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 P.M.
MOTOR JUMP! LEAP FOR LIFE!!
By Mr. J. CARSON
This jump takes place on every Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday during the week.
V. G. PATWARDHAN, *Proprietor.* R. V. PATWARDHAN, *Manager.*

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, 8th April, 1921

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—
" Sales on Spec & for Exp.	4,000
" Sales of East Indians	—
" Imports	100

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F.G.F. Spot. Quiet.	7.93
Sales—	17 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool— May	11.75
July	12.28
at closing time Oct	12.85
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	11.49
July	11.91

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 8th April, 1921

April	7 56
May	7 72
June	7 77
July	7 90
August	7 99
September	8 05
October	8 14
November	8 19
December	8 24
January	8 26
February	8 29
March	8 32

Tone:—Barely Steady.
Manchester Market:—Good Business offering. Makers are afraid to book orders.
Yarns:—No change.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 8th April, 1921

Months	To-day's prices
April	14.85
May	14.75
June	14.75
July	14.75
Aug.	14.70
Sept.	14.70
Oct.	14.80
Nov.	14.85

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, 8th April, 1921

Months	
Apl.	—
May	7.77
June	—
July	7.97
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct.	8.18
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
Feb.	—
Mar	—

Weltevreden, 8th April, 1921.

Sugar Trust continues without any business Only some second-hand transactions have taken place to day of 3,500 Tons of superior, June delivery, F O B at 21 85, 20.05, 21.15, 21.35 Guilders per picul-Buyers are British Indian Firms, all New Crop; while only 500 tons of Old Crop Superior, at 20 1/2 Guilders, ready, E O B have been transacted

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 8th April, 1921

Week's Receipts at all U. S. orts	107 000
" Exports to Great Britain	24.000
" " to France and Continent	35,000
" " to Japan	6.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1419.000
" " at Interior Ports	1558.000

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, 8th April, 1921

Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York May	11.62
Futures at New York July	12.15
" Oct	12.72
Spot Cotton at New York	11.85
" " Orleans	11.00
Future at New Orleans May,	11.32
" " July	11.72
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality)	63.16
Demand Bills	388.12
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99.1/2
" " Foreign	67 58

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 7th April, 1921

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta April, Sellers	37/6
New Crop June-July, Sellers	31/6
Fine White Java C & F Bombay April, Sellers	38/6
Fine White Java C & F Karachi April, Sellers	38/9

THE EMPRESS
DAILY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p m.
A KENTUCKY DRAMA FLAVORED WITH ROMANCE
"FORBIDDEN VALLEY"
featuring
May McAvoy with Bruce Gordon
GAUMONT GRAPHIC
HOME STRETCH
comic

SEEDS.

London, 7th April, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold April-May, Sellers	£16
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April,	—
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May, Sellers	£14 1/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Neglected.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April, No Actual Offers.	
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) Afloat-Paid-Quiet	£14
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ten) April-May, Nominal	£9 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED:—April-May, Sellers	£17

WHEAT.

London, 7th April, 1921

AUSTRALIAN F. A. Q.	—
" " Gradies A	78/6 Paid
" " Gradies B	68/6 Paid
" Afloat	71/6 Quoted

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14
Hongkong "	£95
National "	£37

London, Thursday 7th April, 1921

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£128,500,000 No change
Public Deposits	£24,500,000 Dec £1,500,000
Other do	£126,200,000 Inc £9,600,000
Govt. Securities	£31,700,000 Inc £5,700,000
Other do	£114,100,000 Inc £1,200,000
Notes and Gold	£17,600,000 Inc £700,000

The Bank Reserve is 12% of the Liabilities.

EXCHANGE.

London, 8th April, 1921

On London at Paris	55 29
" Italy	90 12
" Germany	242 50

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.60
Christiania	24.16
Amsterdam	11.29 3/4
Switzerland	22 60
Belgium	53 16
Athens	63 76

London, 8th April, 1921

LINSEED CALCUTTA, April-May —
" June done fully Steady—£14 3/4
Rentes 5% 41

New York, 8th April, 1921

Demand Bills 3.88.12

MONEY MARKET.

London, 8th April, 1921

Rentes 3%	56
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/8
" 2 Months hence	33
Closing Tone of Silver:—	Idle
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7%	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	63/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	5 1/2

15th April, 1920.

METALS.

London, 8th April, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£70
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£68 7/8
Copper Braziers	£116
Yellow Metal	£10
Hard Spelter	£20
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	£156

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris... Francs 55.29

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£70 1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	£76 3/4
War Loans 5% 1929.47	£8615/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£48 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/8%	£35 1/2
Indian Stock—3 1/2% Sterling Loans	£55 3/4
Government Securities 3%	£47 3/4

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June..11
Plantation First Latex Crepe March ..10 3/4
Tone:—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

April 11.

To-day the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good Broach for April-May at Rs. 240½ and for July-August at Rs. 264. It remained steady and then declined to Rs. 239 and 262 at 3 p.m. Finally the bazar closed at Rs. 240 and Rs. 261½ respectively.

At Colaba the market opened for Broach July-August at Rs. 262 and closed at Rs. 263½; for April-May it closed at Rs. 240.

On Saturday the market at Colaba for ready and forward business was closed on account of the death of a leader of Muccadum's men.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, 11th April, 1921.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach July/August	263 1/2
" " April/May	240
Fully Good Bengal July	208
" " May	194
Fine Oomra's July	234
" " May	216 1/2

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 11th April, 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/3 1/2
Bank Demand	1/3 10.16
Doc Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 1/5
Fcs. Demand	343 1/2
American Dollars	396
Hongkong Dollars	193 1/2
Shanghai	258 1/2
Japan	190
Singapore	180

Market:—Steady

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper
Daily Quotations.

11th April 1921

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass		84	8	0
Do.	1	85	0	0
Do.	1¼	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	0	0
Do.	·2	87	0	0
Do.	·2	87	0	0

COPPER RATES

11th April 1921

Copper	3/4	84	8	0
Do.	1	91	0	0
Do.	1¼	99	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	99	0	0
Do.	1¾	99	0	0
Do.	2/	94	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		—		
Panch teka Joint		26	8	0
Copper English Bars		55	0	0
Brass-Bars		36	8	0
Lead		62	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations
Bazaar Rates.

11th April, 1921.

Ready	Bazaar Rs.	Terms 6 p. m. a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	64	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	64	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	66	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8	8	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	8	4	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	9	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	66	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64	0	0
Teelseed, Black	55	0	0
Poppyseed White	12	0	0
Groundnuts	66	0	0
Mowrasced	7	0	0
Barley	48	0	0
Castorseed	45	0	0
Virar Cotton Seeds Ready	38	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	5	9
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May			
Linseed, Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sep.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 10th April 1921.

Cotton	17131	Bales.
Wheat	9835	Cwts.
Linseed	2269	"
Rape, etc.	800	"
Gingellyseed	1542	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	948	"
Castorseed	9277	"
Rice	185687	"
Myrabollams	3330	"
Cottonseed	11841	"
Mowrasced	58	"
Gram	5432	"
Juwar	962	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	2699	"
Bajra	5944	"
Coal	2996	Tons

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 203. Prices Rs. 1-14 Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE NATIONAL ECHO.

Calcutta—Saturday, July 28, 1920 Page 4 from our own correspondents.

A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is one J. P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady free of charge and does so in every case. His medicine is simple and as it is, in improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which afford at least temporary relief it is well worth trying He can be consulted at Durga and Road Benares City, and I am sure this information if properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.

NOTE:—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific Present address:—

J.P. Ray, K. P. Ray 5, Benares City. (3)

Correspondence

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one

DENIAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will allow me to say a few words in connection with your second leader of the 9th instant under the heading of "Official Denial." Things have come to such a sad pass that though there is an official contradiction of a fact, the people believe in that fact and simply shrug up their shoulders and smile sceptically when the existence of the fact in question is denied. Why have the people now lost their faith in the communiques of the British Government? Have the people become demented or is there any cause for this mistrust? A little thinking convinces us that it is the British Government which, thanks to its prevarications, has made the people sceptics. The Indians considered the proclamation of 1857 of the good Queen Victoria as their Magna Charta but that most brilliant of viceroys Lord Curzon called it a scrap of paper whose terms were not binding. When the war broke out between the Balkan States and Turkey, Mr. Asquith emphatically expressed the views of the British Government that the victor would not be allowed to possess an inch of the soil of the vanquished. Mr. Asquith and his colleagues thought that Turkey would emerge victorious, so the above declaration was most deliberately made. But when, contrary to all expectations and owing to the treachery of some Turkish leaders, Turkey was defeated, and Greece, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro began to annex huge portions of the Turkish territory, and when Turkey piteously reminded the British statesmen about their declaration, she was told with the most callous sang-froid, that the victorious Balkan Allies could not be deprived of the fruits of their hard-won victory. One does not know whether to laugh or weep when such examples of official repudiation of their own words are brought to light. During the great war Mr. Lloyd George proclaimed with that appearance of angelic sincerity which alas duped the people of Asia for a long time "Nor are we fighting to deprive the Turks of the rich and renowned lands of Thrace and Asia minor." But after the Armistice, when the Turks, relying on the 14 points of President Wilson, whose name will be handed down to posterity as that of the greatest deluder of himself and nations, disarmed their forts, the English Navy and Army occupied Constantinople and the Grecian hordes were permitted to seize Smyrna, and to perpetrate unheard of atrocities on Turkish men and women. How did the Allies abide by their promise to the Arabs who betrayed their Khalif? Where is the independence promised to Egypt for the assistance she gave? How was India, poor loyal India who according to the words of Lord Hardinge was literally bled white, and whose splendid help Mr. Lloyd George and other statesmen so gratefully and frequently used to acknowledge when there was danger, rewarded afterwards? There are so many instances of promises and breaking of promises, actual performance of nefarious deeds and the denial of them, that we poor unsophisticated Indians who are simple enough to stick to truth have lost all faith in promises and denials. Who is to be blamed for that? Surely not the people.—Yours, etc.

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28 Frere Road,

Bombay, April 10.

RECALL NORTHEY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One reads with amazement how easily the European subordinates on the side of injustice can defy His Majesty's Government! In Crown Colonies His Majesty's Government has real powers admittedly. In respect of the question of Segregation of Indians in East Africa, His Majesty's Government "said it" wanted to reconsider the policy of Segregation. With full knowledge of the desire of His Majesty's Government which has real power in East Africa Sir Edward Northey proceeds with the Bill enacting that policy. On what ground he votes for it is not the point nor do we inquire whether his prestige requires him not to do anything that would suggest 'that they now refuted that policy." It goes without saying that should the Bill be taken votes on in the East African Council as at present constituted, the Bill would pass. What concerns all Indians and every honest man is how, in the face of a pronouncement of His Majesty's Government, their subordinate dares to push the Bill through the Council. Is it not a direct contempt of superior authority? How much license is to be given to a subordinate in flouting the superior authority's expressed will? This license is plainly the sequel of the unrighteous Coalition. Since this conglomeration came to power, it has become normal for anybody-in-power to travel the way from injustice to injustice and necessary to consult the Government of His Majesty only if there comes a rare fit to do even a shadow of justice.

Our duty in this case is to demand the recall of Sir Edward Northey, not so much because we can do so with success but merely to show how indignant we are entitled to be. A Governor of a Crown Colony who defies His Majesty's Government no longer deserves the trust of his office. It may be, our demand for his recall will give him a peerage. That is none of our concern. Our claim is just and we shall make it. We must claim the immediate recall of Sir Edward Northey.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

"INDIA EXPECTS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mahatma Ghandi has appealed for a crore of rupees towards the elevation of our dear Mother Hind. Taking in view the sincerity and singleness of purpose, he is sure to meet with success. Every Indian who is worthy of being called one must spare whatever little he can and help the movement. But at least one can not fail to send 5 per cent. of his income—be he a clerk, a shethia or a zamindar—to the Tilak Swarajya Fund. This little sacrifice will produce tremendous results and bring Swarajya nearer. India expects her sons to do their duty if they—Nationalists. Moderates if there are any, Beasantines and etc., sincerely desire to stand upright.—Yours, etc.

P. S. SHAH,

Bandra, April 9.

"LUSITANIA" AND JALLIANWALLA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When the news of the sinking of the "Lusitania" by the Germans reached Calcutta, it greatly distressed and depressed us all—the British in particular. The first shock was terrible; but the second thought was reassuring. The writer smiled; and his British Friends were naturally indignant. They asked him, how he could think so lightly of a matter, that was so grave and grievous? He said, that whilst he deplored the loss of so many human lives, he was delighted to see the Germans depicted in their true colour, for, when 13000 Britishers were killed in the battle of the Cambrai, we were quite unmoved. But when only 1300 souls perished with the "Lusitania", the whole world stood aghast and indignant. One or more Lusitanias might go down with a few hundred lives, and America was bound to come in the strife; and other neutrals would follow suit. That would decide the fate of the War. That would reduce the cruel carnage in Europe. That would free the world of Prussian barbarism and despotism. This view point was fully appreciated by British Friends at the time; and as it pleased the Lord, it was the ruthless submarining by the Germans, that mainly brought America into the War, which she carried to a triumphant end along with Britain, France and Italy.

The Jallianvalla Baug Tragedy may be viewed from the same standpoint. The Influenza epidemic had carried away hundreds of thousands of lives from the Punjab; and yet the people submitted weekly to the will of the Lord. But at the Jallianvalla Bang 1200 persons succumbed to the firing by Dyer and his crowd, and the whole country has been indignant and perturbed. There are touching parallels and tragic differences between the fate of the passengers of the Lusitania and the victims at the Jallianvalla Baug:—

(1) In both cases there were hundreds of men, women and children wontonly killed!

(2) In both cases, they were innocent, unarmed, and attacked unawares!

(3) In both cases, those that perished were martyrs for a higher cause!

(4) But whilst the Lusitania was sunk in war time, the Jallianvalla Baug Tragedy was enacted in peace time!

(5) That whilst the Lusitania was torpedoed by a hostile power; the shooting at the Jallianvalla Baug was ordered by India's white official!

(6) And just as the sinking of the Lusitania furnished a distinct and definite proof of the Prussian methods of warfare, and opened the eyes of the civilized world, so also the tragic incidents at the Jallianvalla Baug have clearly shown the indifferent, indiscreet, unjust and at times inhumane attitude of the Bureaucracy in India.

(7) And furthermore, just as the Americans gave an ultimatum to the Germans to cease submarining at once to avoid the War; so also does India ask for full Responsible Government to avoid further embarassment, embitterment and estrangement. May wiser counsels prevail at White Hall and at Simla! Amen!

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ANSWER TO MR. BAPTISTA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of Wednesday the 6th April you published a letter from Mr. Joseph Baptista under the following heading:—

"B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY ANOTHER STRIKE IMMINENT."

I am desired by the Agent to ask you to be so good as to publish the following reply and give it the same prominence as you gave to Mr. Baptista's letter.

I will take his points seriatim:—

Clause 2 of Mr. Baptista's letter.

HALF THE CHARGEMEN'S RATES.

The statement made that the first grievance the men have is that they do not now get what they used to get, is misleading. The Chargemen, who were formerly paid at a daily rate, were recently brought on to the monthly establishment in the interests of the service. Their scales of pay were raised in order to attract a higher class of man to a position of considerable responsibility and to improve the output of work. There can be no comparison, and never has been, on the basis laid down by Mr. Baptista. It might just as well be argued that on every occasion on which the Agent of the Railway is given an increase of pay, every one else on the Railway should immediately be given an increase in the same proportion.

Clause 3 of Mr. Baptista's letter.

RATES OF PAY.

There are two main factors to be considered when calculating the wages a man should get for his work:—

(a) the cost of living

and (b) the market value of the labour.

The object of clause 3 of Mr. Baptista's letter is apparently to establish that the 1914 rates of pay of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshop staff were not fair rates at that time, and that therefore the subsequent percentage increases which were given, calculated on the rates of pay in 1914, are not sufficient.

As a matter of fact, in 1914 the daily rates of pay paid by this Railway were as favourable if not more so than the rates that were paid by employers of similar labour in Bombay at that time and had these rates not been reasonable, labour would not have been attracted to our works not only from Bombay itself, but from upcountry, as far afield as the United Provinces.

The statement in the same clause of Mr. Baptista's letter that there was a strike in 1908 on this Railway is not based on fact. There was no strike in 1908.

Mr. Baptista later on in this clause states that the failure of this Administration to give back effect from 1st April 1919 to the new scales of pay "was one of the causes of the *lock-out* last February". This statement is also not correct. There was no lock-out last February and none was declared. If the men had shown signs of wishing to enter the Shops peacefully, there was no obstacle to their doing so on any day during the strike.

Clause 4 of Mr. Baptista's letter.

GRANT OF INCREASES.

The statement made that the workmen at Parel were given something less than the staff of other departments under Circular No. 19 (not 18 as printed) of 8th May 1920, is directly opposed to facts. The lower paid workshop staff at Parel were given a greater increase than the Running and clerical staff of the Railway who were granted increases according to Circular No. 19. The bulk of the workmen at Parel drew between Re 1 and Rs. 1-8-0 a day and their increases varied from 50 to 56 per cent. The men who drew less than Re. 1 a day received increases at the rate of over 60 per cent., in some cases nearly 70 per cent) as against 50 per cent under Circular No. 19 to the lower paid clerical and running staff.

Clause 7 of Mr. Baptista's letter.

HOUSE RENT

It is not the local custom to grant such staff house rent or free quarters and neither would any allowance granted for this purpose benefit our employes, for as is evident from Mr. Baptista's own arguments any such allowances would be absorbed by the landlords.

It is, however, realised that there is a great shortage of house accommodation in Bombay which is not likely to be improved by payment of allowances. A better solution is to meet the situation by erecting temporary quarters. This is being done and these quarters will be available in a few days at a low rental. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Baptista is said to have advised the men to have nothing to do with these arrangements.

The statement made that the staff of other departments get as much as 20 per cent. of their pay as house rent is untrue. Only 10 per cent. of pay is given to the clerical staff as an allowance to meet the extra cost of housing in Bombay as compared with the Mofussil where the majority of our staff are housed in Railway quarters at 10 per cent of pay.

Clause 8 of Mr. Baptista's letter.

BOMBAY ALLOWANCES.

The staff specially indicated by Mr. Baptista such as Stores and Audit clerks, the Chargemen in the Loco Workshops etc. are any time liable to transfer in the interests of the service and Mr. Baptista's statement is not correct.

The rates of pay fixed for our Workshop staff include a local allowance of 10 per cent This allowance was shown separately prior to 1913 and in that year was added to rates of pay and absorbed as part of the permanent pay. The local allowance though observed in pay, is nevertheless drawn by the men in actual fact, because the scales of pay were raised by this amount as a permanent measure.

Clause 9 of Mr. Baptista's letter.

LEAVE.

The scale of leave adopted varies for the different classes of staff, and must necessarily depend on the custom adopted as suitable for any particular class of labour.

The Agent considers that our men are being treated in every way as liberally as those in other Shops and moreover have special advantages in the way of passes by rail, Provident Fund bonus and gratuity not enjoyed by non-railway employes. The workmen have one full day's rest every week, a privilege rarely possible for any other class of Railway employee. They also have 15 days leave in full pay yearly, which is liberal for men whose work is to a great extent automatic. The Agent cannot therefore agree that still greater concessions in in the matter of leave should be given.

Clause 10 of Mr. Baptista's letter.

OVERTIME.

The reasons for bringing the Chargemen on to the monthly establishment are stated in the answer to Clause 2 of Mr. Baptista's letter. If the men are not working overtime now to any great extent, it is obviously because it is not necessary to do so. It is always recognised that it is not for the good of the work or the men themselves that overtime should be worked as a rule. If men put their backs into the work during "Shop" hours, they cannot be expected to give their full energy to "overtime" work, which should be the exception and only resorted to in an emergency.

A fair basis for calculating a daily paid workman's average monthly earnings is 26 days a month. This includes 15 days leave in the year on full pay, a concession generally adopted in this country on railways only—Yours, etc.,

NEVILLE MEDLEY,
Secretary to Agent.

Agent's Office, Bombay,
April 9.

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE.

SYLLABUS OF STUDIES

The Principal of the National College, Bombay writes to say:—

The National College will re-open on Tuesday, the 9th of June and will immediately commence its work for the year 1921-1922.

Those who want to join should register their names in the College office from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. everyday (excluding Sundays and holidays) from the 15th of April 1921 onwards.

The College has taken new and spacious premises on the Tardeo Road opposite Adamji Peerbhoy's Mills from April 1, 1921, and has shifted there from the Marwadi Vidyalaya.

YEAR CLASS.

Students who have passed the Matriculation or any similar examination of any Indian University will be admitted in the first year class.

SCHOOLS OF STUDY.

Students who have passed the First year's test of any Indian University and after three years' cours students who have passed the Intermediate Examination or the Junior B. A. Students will be admitted to the Schools and can present themselves for the Final examination after two years.

Entrance fees have been fixed at Rs. 5 and Rs. 50 per term as college fees.

There will be two terms every year.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

(1) Vernacular; (2) Hindi; (23) Elements of Economics; (4) Anyone of the following:—

(a) Logic (Deductive and Inductive) (b) Mathematics; (c) Classical language:—Sanskrit or Arabic or Persian; (d) Modern languages:—English or French or German. (5) Spinning.

SCHOOLS.

At present the following schools are arranged:—

(1) School of Politics. (2) School of Economics; (3) School of History.

The arrangements about the School of Languages and the School of Commerce are still under consideration. As soon as they are complete an announcement will be made to that effect.

Those Junior B.A., students who want to appear next year for the degree examination conducted generally on the lines of the Bombay University should inform the College authorities to that effect, stating their subjects. Arrangements are made for them.

Spinning arrangements are made in the College and the spinning class will be conducted as usual.

College students should regularly come and attend the spinning class and also take advantage of the reading room and literary which is being arranged.

Music class for College boys is held regularly every day. Hindi class will also continue as usual.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th April 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punnjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is higher than usual both by day and by night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature is either normal or slightly above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect except at Karachi. Day temperature is higher than usual in Upper Sind and Rajputana; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except at Dwarka. Humidity is in defect in Gujarat and Central India West and in the south-east of Kathiawar. Day temperature is nearly normal on the west Kathiawar coast and slightly above the average elsewhere; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal or in slight defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Amraoti and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay but moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Poona and Hyderabad. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum and in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and north-west Hyderabad. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in Malabar and a few falls have occurred in Mysore. Skies are moderately clouded to the south of the latitude of Ratnagiri, but clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. Temperature is considerably higher than usual in the Punjab.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in Malabar and a few falls may occur in Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th April 1921.

There has been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Chota Nagpur and on the north Madras coast with a few falls in Orissa and south Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji two inches; Dibrugarh one; Dhubri one and a half; Gauhati three-quarters; Sibsagar, Silchar, Darjeeling, Chaibasa a half; Hukitala three-quarters; Cochin two; Coimbatore a quarter; Calingapatam a half and Gopalpur one.

Temperature is rising again in north-west India and is now about seven degrees above normal in the Punjab.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

(Registered; December 1911)

HEAD OFFICE—The Central Bank Building; Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
LOCAL BRANCHES—(1) Mandvi, (2) Zaveri Bazar (3) Dalal street.
BRANCHES—Amritsar, Calcutta, Jharia, Karachi, Lahore and Lyallpur.
LONDON AGENTS—The London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd.
NEW YORK AGENTS—The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs.	1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	„	1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	49,99,000
RESERVE FUND	„	20,00,000
DEPOSITS (31-12.20)	„	10,98,81,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500- from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS—for Rs. 5,000- and over are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

PURCHASE AND SALE of securities at best rates available effected without commission.

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DACOITY AT KARA SAHIB NANKANA.

"NO FORCIBLE POSSESSION TAKEN."

The Sikh Gurdwara Publicity Committee has issued the following communique:—

Bhai Kartar Singh and others have been arrested by the Police under Section 395 (dacoity). The statement of Bibi Indar Kaur, the Mahantni of the Gurdwara, throws a good light on the subject and we publish it for public information. The statement was made before S. Randhir Singh, M.L.C., S. Raghbir Singh, M.L.C., and S. Dilbagh Singh, M.L.C., all Honorary Magistrates.

Bibi Indar Kaur widow of Mahant Ishar Singh of Gurdwara Kiara Sahib, aged 40 years stated I managed the Gurdwara Kiara Sahib and after my husband's death the Gurdwara has remained under my charge.

My husband's brother Sant Singh and his son Ujjagar Singh lodged a civil suit against me regarding the Gurdwara. was decided in my favour three years ago. With my voluntary consent I made over in writing the management of my Gurdwara about 20 days ago to the Gurdwara Committee Nankana Sahib. Since then the management has been in their hands. Day-before-yesterday when the police arrived to take my statement Ujagar Singh and Sant Singh asked me that my statement should agree with theirs regarding the forced possession by the Sikhs, pulling down of Samadhs and the theft of the Chhaba, canopy and other articles. Because it was all false, I refused to make such a statement, and on the other hand I stated that I had voluntarily made over the possession to the Sikhs, knew nothing about the putting down of Samadhs; and that the gold *Chhaba* and the canopy were lying in my house and nothing had been stolen. I did not give any of the above mentioned articles to the police, I kept them in the Mandi and the police went away. Because I fear that Ishall be molested, I have brought these articles to S. Sewa Ram Singh to send my statement to the officers. I have voluntarily made this statement before you. I herewith made over the *Chhaba*, *canopy* and the *Ramals* to Sardar Sewa Ram Sing. Nothing from the Gurdwara has been stolen.

Read out to me and certified to be correct.

(Thumb Impression) INDAR KAUR.

(Signature of the Magistrates).

Note:—The canopy of black silk with *kanari* and lace on it, velvet *Ramals*, the gold *Chhaba* have been shown to us and made over to S. Sewa Ram Singh in my presence.

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER.

After this S. Sewa Ram Singh took the Mahantni to Sir John Maynard, Finance Member. He not deeming it advisable to interfere sent them to the Commissioner Lahore Division. The same statement was made by Indar Kaur before the Commissioner and she satisfactorily answered his cross questions. The Commissioner told her to go back to Nankana Sahib, assuring that she would not be molested by the police or any body else. He also permitted for to take back the *Chhaba* and the *canopy*. These articles were returned to her in the Commissioner's presence and the original statement was also made over to him.

A telegram was also sent to His Excellency the Governor relating the above facts.

ELIXIR EAUGO

THE WORLD'S GREATEST
Sensational Review by the Press

LE TEMPS.

The ELIXIR GODINEAU is
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HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

FIRST SEMI-FINAL.

AJMER (1) BEAT LUSITANIAN A. (0).

Play in connection with the Aga Khan hockey Tournament was resumed yesterday at 5-30 p.m. on the Gymkhana ground. Yesterday's play was the first of the two semi-final matches which had to be played through till the finish of the tournament can be arrived at. The contestants in the first semi-final were the B B. and C. I. Ajmer team and the Lusitanian "A" team. As both the Railway team and the Lusitanian first string had left behind them a good record of excellent hockey and as both the teams were known to be in the pink of condition—an exciting tussle which would tax the best energies of either team to their utmost extent was anticipated and consequently a mammoth crowd of spectators had turned up to witness the day's match.

Long before the appointed time the galleries on either side were thus thronged with a joyously expectant crowd of spectators and every nook and corner of vantage was soon taken possession of. It was a regular scramble for seats and it was 'the early bird who got the worm' expectant in the case of a few reserved seats which the Committee had thoughtfully given to purchasers of reserved tickets.

Both teams were given enthusiastic ovations as they made their respective entries into the field. The game which followed was one of the most interesting and classy displays of hockey that had yet eventuated in the course of this year's tournament. The contending teams were pretty evenly matched and whatever advantage the Railway men had in the matter of weight was counter-balanced by the defter stick-work and more facile passing of the Lusitanian string—who were helped considerably in this direction by their slimmer and more slender build. As for the defence ranks the fortune of the game showed that the Railwaymen's defence were of a superior character—though the Lusitanian defence line was not far behind their opponents in this department also. Both custodians were called upon to save though not very frequently still on enough occasions to try their mettle and to put their resourcefulness, tact and coolness to their utmost extent.

THE ONLY GOAL.

The sides being so evenly matched—the exchanges that resulted being of so even a character and the margin of victory secured by the winners being of so slender a character—it would pain every hockey enthusiast and lover of sport that the Lusitanians had to withdraw from the fray defeated. This in no way is a reflection on the Ajmer combination who throughout played an excellent game and it must be recorded to the credit of both the teams that the course of yesterday's game was not marred by any events of an unhappy nature or questionable character as had happened on the memorable occasion when the Lusitanians were pitted against the R. I. M. Dockyard team. The game was throughout of decent character and the spectators were treated to an excellent exhibition of the game as it should be played

The game ended in a win for the Ajmer team, but they won only by a solitary goal and this goal itself was secured in a very accidental manner. After nearly twenty minutes of play a scrimmage occurred in front of the Lusitanian goal and in the struggle that ensued Harbour the left-out man of the Railway men scooped up the ball more by accident than design and as luck would have it the ball soaring high over the players descended in an unplayable curve and went into the Lusitanian goal, when Solis the Lusitanian custodian arrested the downward flight of the ball by stopping it with the hand. Mr. James—the Umpire declared it to be a goal and thus the Lusitanians met their defeat. The score at the end stood thus:—

B. B. & C. I. Ajmer ..... 1 goal.
Lusitanian "A" ..... 0 goal.

There was a lot of animated discussion going on in the galleries about the Umpire's decision about the only goal of the day—but I heard the Umpire himself says that Solis the custodian was well-inside the goal and that when he stopped the ball it had already passed the cross-bar. Some might say that the goal-keeper's hand might have projected beyond the cross-bar at the time of contact—but on such a delicate question the Umpire is the best and only judge and the decision is in no way faulty. The Lusitanians very sportingly accepted the decision—and all rumours of their lodging a protest is mere bunkum.

THE GAME DESCRIBED.

Play began punctually at 5-30 p.m. The Lusitanians got the better of the bully-off and made a dash into their opponents' territory only to be stopped by Butler—the Ajmer right full-back who with a powerful shot sent the ball flying to the other end of the field. Play was transferred to the Lusitanian end but Grant failed to accept a thoubtful pass from Perreira the right-winger and the chance was lost—though as compensation a corner was forced. Off this corner some exciting game followed—the ball persisting in remaining in the Lusitanian circle—though it was cleared twice by Faria and Stevens respectively. A third time the ball was directed towards the goal—when the goalie rushed out and kicked the ball away from the danger zone.

Play for a time veered round to the Ajmerite's half of the field—but despite the clever dribblings of Lawrie Fernandez and the skilful dodges of Cyriaco it was found practically impossible to get past the Ajmer defence—Butler especially distinguishing himself by his ubiquitous activities. As a result the first twenty minutes of the game proved to be a well-fought out struggle in which the quintettes on either side found it beyond their powers to detect any weak spot in the opposing defence. The struggle for supremacy was of the keenest character and had Lawrie possessed more capable lieutenants than Wadia and Marcus who on numerous occasions failed to respond and establish the continuity of an otherwise successful passing bout—the fortunes of the day might have been different.

After twenty minutes of even play Grant and Nelson assisted by Harbour succeeded in getting past Faria and a regular melee ensued—out of which Harbour was able to snatch the ball and scoop it up. A sea of faces looked up to see the issue and when the ball slowly descended Solis the Lusitanian custodian stopped it with his hand. The whistle was immediately sounded and it was only from Mr. James' finger pointing inexorably to the centre of the field that the wonder-struck spectators were able to grasp the nature of the Umpire's decision.

B. B. & C. I. Ajmer ..... 1 goal.
Lusitanians ..... 0 goal.

Play during the rest of the first moiety saw the Lusitanians exerting themselves to their utmost capacity to secure at least an equaliser. Play at no stage in the game had so completely gone against them as to make them lose hope altogether—for chances to score despite the superb defence put up by the first and second defence lines of the Ajmer they had on more than three or four occasions—but the luck seemed to be against them for in the first moiety itself an excellent pass from Martin on the extreme left was indeed negotiated by the midfielders—but the shot went soaring above the net. Just before the close of the first half Ajmer experienced some anxious moments but they weathered through by Phipps smartly hitting away the ball. When half-time was announced the Ajmer team was still leading by one goal

PLAY AFTER HALF TIME.

As in the first half the Lusitanians got the better of the bully-off and tried to use storming tactics only to be stopped by Maxwell. The tide of the game rolled on to the Lusitanian half—but not to be outdone Caesar cleared away just in the nick of time. An up and down game of a very interesting nature followed. Wadia began to improve in this half and began to show better form—but the challenge was taken late for the initial reverse seemed to have got on the nerves of the Lusitanians and things went wrong with them invariably.

Thus when after nearly ten minutes of a contested game in the second moiety Lawrie got past Saunders and a goal seemed a moral certainty the shot unfortunately went wide off the mark—a rare thing with Lawrie who usually shoots with unerring precision. In fact the inability of the Lusitanian forwards to score was due to the fact that the astute Railwaymen kept Lawrie and Cyriaco as marked men and dogged their steps with commendable perseverance and patience. By this time nearly half of the second moiety was over and in their anxiety to score within the time left made the Lusitanian players—play with great nervousness. Gallop had given place to hesitation—brainy play to erratic shooting—in fact the whole passing machinery went out of gear. But not so with the Ajmer forwards their success had given them assurance and they repeatedly assailed the Lusitanian defence only to be repelled by Caesar, Faria or Steven D'Souza.

But the end was drawing nigh and in the passing away of the precious minutes the Lusitanians saw so many nails struck into the coffin of their ambitions. The closing stage witnessed a homeric struggle fought in front of the Ajmer goal in which both attackers and defenders acquitted themselves creditably—but as luck would have it the Lusitanians had to retire beaten by the superior defence of the Railwaymen.

Tense expectancy prevailed till the closing whistle sounded—but when it was given it was to the accompaniment of a crescendo of cheers that the Aimerites, the winning team were escorted from the field by an exuberantly enthusiastic crowd of supporters—while the Lusitanians trooped out with stoic phelgmatism—beaten but by no means disgraced from an encounter in which they had once more displayed their formidable prowess in the game of hockey.

FEATURS OF THE GAME.

The one outstanding feature of the game was the superb defence put up by the Ajmerites and their victory must in no small measure be attributed to the yeoman services rendered by the stout trio in the half-back line and by Butler and Saunders, the full-backs. Another feature of the game was the inability of the Lusitanian forwards to render a good account of themselves—their passing and dodging being such distinguishing features of their play in previous matches. Yesterday, they were not able to do much as Lawrie and Fernandez their best players became marked men. Further the feeding of forwards by the backs was very faulty. Often when balls were passed on to the Lusitanian forwards 'the goods never arrived' or were 'delivered to the wrong address,' the nimble Ajmer forwards cleverly intercepting

The umpiring was satisfactory throughout and no glaring mistakes were left undetected.

The teams were:—

AJMER.

Goal: Barnett.
Full-backs. Butler and Saunders.
Half-backs: Maxwell, Phipps and Emery.
Forwards: Pereira, Meaney, Grant, Nelson and Harbour.

LUSITANIAN "A".

Goal: B. Solis.
Full-backs: J. Faria and Stevens F. D'Souza.
Half-backs: P. Lewis, Patrick Mendos and Caesar.
Forwards: Marcus D'Souza, A. Wadia, Lawrie Fernandez, Cyriaco D'Souza, and A. Martin.

Umpires:—Messrs. James and Nagporewala.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

SECOND SEMI-FINAL.

5-30 p.m.—Jubbulpore Railway Institute v. Poona United.

KARACHI SPRING MEETING.

TO DAY'S RACES.

ACCEPTANCES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 11.

The following are acceptances for the first day (Tuesday) of Karachi Spring Meeting. First race starts at four o'clock:—

THE KARACHI HURDLES.

Trezidella 12-7, Marie Antoniette 10-4, Hunonback 10-4, Darman 9-8, Duty 9-7, Chcho 9-7, Tallywarker 9-4, Longtom 9-0, Pie Crust 9-10.

THE KHAIRPUR HANDICAP.

Cornflower 10-12, Wailly 10-1, Munderah 9-13, Woodnymph 8-2, Bonnie Blush 7-12, Daniel 6-10.

THE LYARI HANDICAP.

Argonaut 10-4, Rarefind 10-2, Doncaster 9-11, Subeh Pasha 9-2, Bayard 8-11, Escort 8-9, Haydn 8-7, Topnotch 8-7, Buttercup 7-8.

THE SPRINTERS PLATE.

Miss Twistum 11-7, Woodnymph 9-7, Bushwhaker 8-1, Campaigner 7-10, Noidove 7-8, Sainte Ethelberga 6-12, Badjal 6-10, Harni 6-0.

THE DESERT HANDICAP.

My Royal 9-7, New Market 9-5, Bayard 9-1, Escort 8-13, Topnotch 8-11, Ironchest 8-0, Auditor 7-11, Mason 7-9, Khazna 7-7.

THE TRIAL PLATE.

Japanese Pine 12-7, Belstead 10-12, Maylass 10-11, Titbits 9-7, Dawn 9-6, Sandoola 9-4, Loch D. 9-2, Feather 9-0, Duke 8-8, Cheho 8-0.

THE LOCAL PLATE.

Haji 12-7, Nishki 12-3, Christopher 10-9, Bulbul 10-6, Cairo 9-0, Tontree 9-0, Kamar 8-6, Baluchgirl 7-0, Peeris 7-0, Chini 7-0.

FIRE IN A WOOL MILL.

HEAVY LOSS FEARED

On Sunday was recorded another disastrous big fire in Bombay, which broke out at the Bombay Woolen Manufactaring Company's Mill at Dadar. The mill is a two-storied structure at Lady Jamsetji Road.

The fire was noticed at about 2-30 a.m. in the early morning and the head Fire Brigade Station immediately communicated with, whereupon Mr. Greenlop, the Chief of the Brigade, sent out calls to all other fire stations in the city. Engines from Mahim, Chinchpokli, Byculla, Babula Tank and Gowal'a Tank were soon on the scene and began operations to check the flames, which aided by a strong breeze, were becoming furious. But on account of the shortage of water supply, owing to there being only a four-inch water main in the locality, and there being no more than three hydrants available, all that the Fire Brigade could do, was to make efforts to confine the flames to the affected parts of the mill only and in that they succeeded.

About a half of the building has been gutted from the ground to the roof of the top floor and the fire is supposed to have originated in the south end of the ground floor where the engine room is located and a considerably large amount of woollen materials, including 60,000 woolen blankets which were ready for delivery in execution of a Government order, has been destroyed.

The mill was under the management of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., till the 1st instant, since when it has been transferred to The Anglo-Siam Corporation, Limited.

The Mill and material were insured with Messrs. Ewart Lathan and Company.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

In connection with the above outbreak, Superintendent Jones, has submitted an official report in which he states that the fire broke out at 2-30 a.m. at the engine room and soon spread to the Weaving and Finishing Departments. The Fire Brigade was communicated with and engines from different stations turned up. The Fire engines on arrival found the engine-room and the two other departments well alit. The Fire Brigade took up the operations but experienced difficulty at first, owing to the low pressure of water in the main. The Fire Brigade worked strenuously for two hours when the fire was got under control. The damage which is estimated between Rs. 600,000, and Rs 700,000, being considerably enormous the mill has to be closed down for months. The cause of the fire is not known. On Saturday the Mill was closed and Mr. Addyman an officer of the Company visited the Mill at about p.m. when nothing unusual was noticed.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

IN EPIDEMIC FORM IN BOMBAY.

Out breaks of epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis have been reported in Goa and Hongkong. The deaths returned as due to Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis in Bombay have numbered 8, 13 and 31 in the months of January, February and March respectively of the present year.

The disease is infectious, and as in the case of Influenza the infection is conveyed from the sick to the healthy by the nasal and buccal secretions.

In previous epidemics, the results of bacteriological investigations have afforded grounds for the belief that the disease is on occasions conveyed by healthy persons who carry the infection in the naso pharynx without themselves becoming infected.

The precautions to be adopted against infection are the same as those already recommended in the case of Influenza and have now become more than ever important.

Measures have been adopted for preventing the introduction of infection from other infected areas and should the number of deaths in the city continue to increase, the public will be duly informed.

OUR HYDRAULIC ENGINEER.

SALARY RAISED TO RS. 2,500.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David, presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner proposing that the salary of Mr. Treviss Smith, the Hydaulic Engineer should be raised to Rs. 2,500—3,000. The Corporation agreed to this after some discussion.

INCREASE IN HYDRAULIC ENGINEER'S PAY.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner stating:—

During the next four years Mr. Smith will be responsible for the execution of a scheme costing about 4 crores of rupees. He has already saved the Corporation large sums of money in so far as he has himself been responsible for designing the whole scheme. The unanimous support which the scheme has received from the experts who have been consulted is a testimony to the excellence of his work. It will be seen from Mr. Smith's note that the Corporation of Calcutta are paying to Mr. St. George Moore a lump sum of Rupees five lakhs for similar work in connection with their smaller scheme and that it is also proposed to pay an allowance of Rs. 1,000 each per month to two members or the Calcutta Corporation's Engineering staff in addition to their salaries for supervision of work during its progress, while in Madras a special Engineer has been appointed on a salary of Rs. 2,500 to supervise comparatively small extension works.

He recommended:

With ecect from January 28th the date of Mr. Smith's return from Europe, he should be appointed Special Engineer, Tansa Completion Works, on a salary of Rs. 2,500—125—3,000. This is the salary recently approved by the Port Trust for its Chief Engineer, the existing incumbent being allowed to draw the maximum of Rs. 3,000 with retrospective effect. I do not propose as suggested by Mr. Smith to give retrospective effect to the proposal in his case, though it is true that he has been engaged on the scheme from March 1920. From the 28th January 1921. Mr. Smith's salary of Rs. 2,500 will be debited to Loan Works.

Dr. Sukhia asked for and obtained priority and moved that Mr. H. Treviss Smith be appointed Hydraulic Engineer on Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 and that during the time he is on leave Mr. Mevin be appointed to act in his place on Rs. 1,200.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded.

DR. JAVLE'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. M. C. Javle opposed the proposition. He said there was nothing like original work in the implication of the Tansa main as there were already two mains there and the new one would be laid by their side. Everywhere there was a cry for economy and owing to financial strengency they should be very backward in increasing the salary. He moved as amendment that the matter be referred to the Water Supplies Committee with a request that a report be submitted within two months.

Dr. M. B. Valkar said there was a feeling that the Municipal administration was top-heavy. Everywhere there was a cry for economy and for the administration being Indianised, while the Corporation was importing foreign officers for their administration. If they wanted cheap administration they must Indianise it. He did not see any reason why their highly paid officers should be paid more. He supported the amendment.

The Commissioner said the Corporation must pay its officers their market value. Even if the Corporation was not going to give the increase asked for Mr. Smith was not going to leave their services. Mr. Smith had already been offered twice the salary that was suggested now, by other people. He had resolved to stick to his work in the Municipal Corporation.

"NOT AN EXTRAVAGANT SALARY."

Mr. J. A. Wadia opposed the amendment as he did not think they were paying an extravagant salary for the work.

Mr. J. B. Petit was in favour of the amendment as he thought the matter ought to be considered by the Water Supplies Committee and he did not agree with the principle enunciated by the Commissioner.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla supported the amendment. He said it was better that the Corporation should be fortified with the full facts in the matter.

Mr. Murzban was against the amendment.

Mr. J. Boman-Behram supported the amendment as he wanted that all aspects of the question should be fully considered in the Committee.

The proposition was put to vote and declared carried when a poll was demanded and the result of it was 19 voted for the proposition and 10 against. The proposition was therefore declared carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

P. & O. DOCK LABOURERS' STRIKE.

ULTIMATUM EXPIRES. MEN UNYIELDING.

We stated in Monday's issue that the notice, which was put up on the 6th instant, expired on the 11th April and accordingly it was doubtful whether or not the workmen of the P. and O. and the B. I. S. N Company would resume duty on that day However, the workmen of the Mazagaon Dock did not turn up to resume duty on Monday and they merely collected at the Ice Factory near Mazagaon Tram Terminus and resolved to remain firm in their demands.

It appears that the workmen are so firm in their decision that they do not even care to receive their wages. It is rumoured, however, that the workmen will come to some satisfactory settlement on the 14th of April. All the workmen are peaceful in their behaviour.

The workmen of the B. I. S. N. Company are still holding out.

RUMOUR OF SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

The air is thick with the rumour that if the strike of the P. and O. workers does not come to an end within a week, the workers of the same Company's Dockyard in Calcutta, may also down tools in sympathy with their comrades in Bombay.

BRADLEY NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

AN APPEAL.

More than twenty-five years back late Dr. Miss Bradley had started a Night School at Mazagon, Gomercarry, with the sole object of imparting English education to the students of the backward classes, who having no sufficient means to defray their household expenses were reluctantly compelled to take up work by day and thus lose the benefit of improving their prospects by taking secondary education in a day school. The school had continued its regular working for nearly 25 years when unfortunately that benevolent lady expired. After the death of the said lady the school had continued for two years under the management of the St. John's Mission. In the course of two years the Mission found that it was not self-supporting and as they were short of funds they thought of closing it for good, but the teachers resolved to conduct it, come what may, never caring for remuneration They formed themselves into a regular Board under the guidance of Mr. G. K. Deodhar, the senior member of the Servants of India Society. The school began its working from the 1st of April, 1920, in the building of Imperial High School at Grant Road. The Managing Board is proud to state that the Night High School has completed first year of its renewed birth, in spite of many monetary and other difficulties it had to contend with. The school was recognised by the Department for the year 1920-21 and last year 17 students were sent up for the Matriculation examination.

The whole teaching staff consists of one double graduate, 3 graduates of long standing and wide experience, two undergraduates of good experience, one Marathi 2nd year trained teacher and one qualified Drawing teacher. The teachers are enthusiastic and devote the best of their energies for the benefit of the school.

Nearly all the students come from backward classes, who are either working by day in the mills or some other offices and therefore cannot join a day school. The school is a blessing to poor students as they are able to improve their prospects, which they could never have done otherwise, had they not such an opportunity of prosecuting their studies during the night time. The number on the roll to-day is 90 and there are signs that the number will soon increase.

The school is in want of a building, Science Laboratory and other equipment. The building and other things will cost at least a lakh of rupees and for this amount the school is entirely dependent on the public, who will, it is expected, offer their generous help ungrudgingly, looking to its utility and benevolent object. The school is working at a loss and the deficit is borne by the teachers in proportion to their salaries. The income and the expenditure during the course of the whole year amounted to Rs. 2,424 and Rs. 5,195 respectively, the deficit amounting to Rs. 2,771.

The Board is thinking of establishing its branches first in the several parts in the city of Bombay and then throughout the whole Bombay Presidency. In the near future the branches will be opened at Parel and Dadar. The work is going on and requires support from the public, without which it is not possible to move an inch forward in the education.

The Managing Board therefore pray to the generous public to give them liberal help which will evidently go to benefit the poor, deserving objects of charity.

RATES OF TREASURY BILLS.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, writes:—

In modification of notification in Finance Department No. 882 F. dated the 16th March, 1921, it is hereby notified for public information that with effect from Tuesday, the 12th April, 1921, rates for Treasury Bills will be as follows:—

For 6 months' Bills, Rs. 97-9; for 9 months' Bills, Rs. 96-7; for 12 months' Bills, Rs. 94-14; 8 months' Bills are discontinued.

HEDJAZ PILGRIMS.

The President of the Haj Committee, Bombay, writes to us:—

The Committee can say nothing as regards the safety of the route between Mecca and Medina. The next pilgrim ships sail on or about the 10th, 15th and 30th April and 12th May and other sailings are not notified yet.

The following are approximate expenses liable to be incurred by a pilgrim to the Hedjaz, from embarkation in Bombay until his return:—

A. Voyage (Return ticket to Bombay), Rs. 125—150; B. Jeddah (including cartage, house rent, subsistence, etc.), Rs. 31; C. Mecca, Rs. 68; D. Medina (including camel hire), Rs. 216; E. Jeddah (from 3 days to 3 months), Rs. 5—71. Total Rs. 435—326.

The above includes all reasonable expenses, fees and bakshish.

FORT DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

We have been asked to announce that for 14 seats on the Bombay City Provincial Congress Committee allotted to the Fort D. C. Committee, 14 nominations have been received; and as there is no contest, these 14 members are declared duly elected representatives of the Fort D. C. Committee on the B. C. Provincial Congress Committee. The names of the representatives are as follows:—

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. M. M. Pickthall, Syed Abdullah Brelvi, Umar Sobani, Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, M. A. Peerbhoy, Barjorji Framji Bharucha, Ramdas Haridas, Dharamdas Jugmohandas, C. A. Buch, Narandas Khushalchand, B. N. Khanbata, Ameerchand Kalidas and Mathoeradas Tricanjee.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGGRESS COMMITTEE

A General Congress Committee for the District of Mandvi, Bombay, and a Working Board from among the electors to the General Committee, will be held, on the 17th instant at the hall of the Union Society, near the Mandvi Police Chowkey at 9 a.m. (B. T.). Candidates for the General Committee and the Working Board are required to put in their applications by 9 p.m. (B. T.) on the 15th instant.

All the members are requested to be present at the election in time on 17th April, 1921, at 9 a.m. (B. T.).

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following nominations have been received at the office of the Committee for the election of representatives on behalf of this Committee to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

(1) Ganpatrao Bapuji Velkar, (2) Hargovind Kanji Bhatt, (3) Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, (4) Govindji Vasanji, (5) Mansukhlal Oghadbhai, (6) Naranji Dayal, (7) Mulshanker Kanji Bhatt, (8) Dolatray Sunderji Dave, (9) Manchharam Haricam Doctor, (10) Mrs. Ratanbai Laxmidas Mehta, (11) Kalawanti Bhawanidas Motiwala, (12) Bhawanidas Narandas Motiwala, (13) Tapidas D. Sanghavi, (14) Jagannath Purshottam, (15) Dhanji Valabhji Upadhyay, (16) Laxmidas Mulji Kapadia, (17) Krishnaji Bhaskar Bodas, (18) Siram Khushaldas, (19) Sunderao D. Navalkar, (20) Ratilal Motilal Dalal, (21) Vithaldas Vasanji Jerajani, (22) Valabhdas Vasanji Jerajani, (23) Ramshanker Sunderji Dave, (24) Vithaldas Haridas, (25) Chatrabhuj Damodar Asar, (26) B. B. Trilokekar, (27) Devachand Bhagwanji, (28) Natvarlal Narandas.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Ord. Genl. Meeting, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., Colaba Causeway, 5-15 p.m.

Badhan Pile and Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Rampart Row, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 13.

Public Meeting of Women of Bombay, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to preside, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Public Meeting Shantaram Chawl, Kamdewadi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to preside, 6-30 p.m.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd., and the Vishnu Cotton Mills, 3, Wallace Street, 2-30 p.m. and 2-45 p.m. respectively.

Ord. Genl. Meeting of the David Mills Co., Ltd., and the Standard Mills Co., Ltd., Nawsari Bldg., Hornby Road, 4 p.m. and 4-15 p.m. respectively.

THURSDAY, April 14.

The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Home Street, 2-45 p.m.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana to-day, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

PORTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s. s. Umona via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 14th instant.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 10th instant was 200 as compared with 129 on the corresponding day of last year and 237 in 1919. There were 5 attacks and 5 deaths from plague and 7 attacks and 4 deaths from small-pox.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS.

The annual Athletic Sports are to be held in the High School compound on Thursday next (14th April), at 4 p.m. (S. T.). K. Javeri, Esq., Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, has kindly consented to preside and Mrs. Javeri to give away the prizes.

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The business of Hundi Chithi as well as the office of this Chamber will be closed to-morrow (Wednesday), on account of the last day of the National Week. The payments of fixed deposits and periodical sight Hundis payable on that day will be made on the previous day, i.e., to-day.

A NEW VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A new volunteer corps called the Mandvi Volunteer Corps, has been started in Mandvi, under the supervision of the Mandvi District Congress Committee.

All those wishing to join are requested to see Mr. B. N. Mahisheri in the hall of the Union Society near the Mandvi Police Chowki from 9 to 10 in the morning and 8 to 9 in the evening (B. T.) any day excepting Sunday.

TRESPASS ON BOARD A STEAMER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sampson charged Ismail Mohammed with house-trespass with intent to commit theft.

It appears that Abdulla Abdulkarim, a watchman, who was on duty on board the s. s. Cian Macdonald, saw the accused at about 2 a.m. on Monday trespassing on the ship with another man and hiding himself in the forecastle. He immediately followed the trespassers and succeeded in arresting the accused, while his companion hurriedly ran away. The accused was taken to the nearest police station.

The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate, taking into consideration his two previous convictions, sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF CLOTHES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Sub-Inspector Sampson charged Bhailal Kalidas and Sunderlal Gagdeo with the theft and abetment of nine "takas" (pieces) of cloth valued at Rs. 460, belonging to the Bombay Port Trust.

The facts of the case are that on the 5th ultimo at 8 a.m. when Vithal Sakaram Ramal came to No. 6 Alexandra Shed, he was informed that someone was hiding himself in the godown of the Shed. Thereafter he entered the godown alongwith one police sepoy and saw the accused No. 1 sleeping on the first floor of the Shed. After having searched the godown he found nine "takas" of cloth and a piece of flannel missing from the case in which they had been placed. The case was found broken up and the "takas" were lying on the ground. The accused No. 2, who was also in the godown, was alleged to have abetted in the theft with the accused No. 1.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate, taking into consideration the fact that the accused No. 1 had three previous convictions, sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and the accused No. 2 who was a juvenile, was ordered to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment in the Dharwar Juvenile Jail.

FATAL MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

Tulsibai, a young Hindu woman, aged about 18, was the latest victim to motor car fatality, which is now tremendously on the increase in Bombay. On Sunday evening, the unfortunate woman was walking alongwith her husband, Dugria Pandu, and whilst trying to cross Worli Road a motor car, driven by Mr. J. S. Black came up. Her husband who was about ten paces behind her, shouted to her, but the car struck her and knocked her down—two of its wheels passing over her. She became unconscious, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, by the same motor, but on admission was found dead.

An inquest was held regarding her death yesterday at the Coroner's Court by Mr. A. R. King when the deceased's husband said that the car was going very fast and that no horn was blown. Mr. Black who was driving the car, stated that the car was going slowly because it had just crossed the level-crossing and that the horn was sounded. He further stated that three women crossed the road, but the fourth stopped for half a second and then tried to go back. She then stopped and tried again to re-cross the road when the car struck her. The car was swerved to the right to try to avoid, but could not be swerved as there were other women in the way. Captain Sheil and Lieut. Love who were seated in the car, corroborated Mr. Black's statement.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Publicity Bureau, Patna, announces that in response to the appeal of the Inspector General of Police of Bihar and Orissa the Bengal and North-Western Railway, has made a generous grant of Rs. 1,000 to the widow of the constable who was killed and Rs. 500 to the head constable who was injured on the 13th August last as result of patrol train running into police patrol trolly near Maheshkunt.

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MANAGER,
"The Bombay Chronicle."
1st February, 1921.

PUBLIC MEETING

SATAYGRAH WEEK.

Under the joint auspices of the Swarajya Sabha, Khilafat Committee, Indian Home Rule League and the National Union, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the SHANTARAM'S CHAWL, Kandewadi. Lala Gordhandas, Messrs. Marmaduke Pickthall, K. P. Khadilkar and others will address the meeting.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.
C8964

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, April 12, 1921.

NO OBJECTIVITY.

The English Press has been indulging in the usual catchwords, counters which pass for coin among the ignorant, *a propos* of the proposed modification or revision of the Treaty of Sevres, and of the Greek attack upon the Turks in Asia Minor. The English reader of the ordinary party "daily" would suppose that the Turks had somehow—nefariously, of course—got hold of a number of perfectly meek, lamb-like and altogether Christian "Christians" whom they have amused themselves by "exterminating periodically" in much the same spirit in which Englishmen would play a game of football. He is, of course, perfectly unaware that many of the subject Christians in the Turkish Empire, came under the Government of the Sultan of their own free will and to escape the cruel persecution of their fellow "Christians" of a slightly different belief; he is perfectly unaware that the subject Christians of that Empire enjoyed perfect liberty of conscience and privileges of self-government greater than have yet been granted to a subject people in the British realm; and it probably never occurs to him to question how it happens that the Christians of the Turkish Empire, having been repeatedly exterminated, are so rigorously alive and, according to their partisans, more numerous than ever, to-day. The Christians of the Turkish Empire were of old contented with their lot, and would not have exchanged it for the lot of Christian subjects of the neighbouring "Christian" States. They had so full a measure of self-government that they did not come in contact with the Turks at all except on rare and ceremonial occasions. But these self-governing communities, cut out from Turkey, and permitted to hold intercourse with co-religionists outside the Muslim realm, offered a splendid field for the intrigues of any Christian Power whose aim was to corrupt and to disintegrate the Muslim Empire from within. Peter the Great of Russia perceived this and, from his time, to rouse a spirit of fanaticism in the Turkish Christian communities became the chief object of Russian policy.

For nearly a century the Russian efforts met with no success, because conditions in the Turkish Empire compared favourably with conditions in the Russian Empire of the day. But when the vigour of the Turkish Power declined they took effect and at length, after a successful war with Turkey, Russia secured from the Porte the privileged position of Protector of Greek Christians in the Turkish realm. Then she poured in her fanatic agents—priests and monks—who urged the Turkish Christians to look forward to a day when they would set the Cross above the Crescent, and would destroy the "wicked" Turks and seize their property. The result of this hellish propaganda was soon seen. In the first decade of the 19th century, the Serbs rebelled in the region where they had autonomy and exterminated all the Muslims resident among them. In 1821 the Greeks rebelled in their autonomous territory and exterminated every Muslim man, woman and child in the Morea and many thousands in the northern part of Greece, with glee and more than bestial cruelty. In 1876 there was a rising in Bulgaria and an attempt to exterminate the Muslim population. In 1911 the Serbs and Greeks and Bulgars systematically "reduced" the Muslim population of Albania, Thrace and Macedonia. In the spring of 1915 the Armenians with the help of the advancing Russian army—of which the vanguard was Armenian—held a regular *battue* of the Muslim population in the vilayets of Van and Bitlis and a part of Erzerum. In fact, every advance of "Christendom" at the expense of Islam, every seditious movement of the Christians in the Turkish realm, has come to have one meaning for the Turks—the menace of most horrible extermination. Yet they are blamed for retaliating! *Cet animal est bien mechant, il se defend.* (This animal is very vicious, it defends itself) is the attitude of Europe towards the Turkish patriots. But it can never be the attitude of Asia, whose defenders the Turks are. The Europeans have so often said that the Turks must be turned bag and baggage out of Europe because they are Asiatic, that they connot complain if any day they get the answer, tit for tat, and Europeans are turned bag and baggage out of Asia.

It would not greatly matter if this nonsense against Turkey, in contradiction to historic facts, were merely to be met with in the columns of a proverbially ill-informed and claptrap Press. Unfortunately, it is found in the utterances of so-called "responsible" British "statesmen", from Gladstone to Lord Robert Cecil, Curzon and Lloyd George. This total lack of mental objectivity in men who claim to think for all mankind is the most discouraging symptom in the present political situation. Another instance of it may be noted almost any day by students of the London daily twaddle and the hardly more profound remarks of public men. It is mentioned as a quite intolerable wrong that Christians should be subject to the rule of Muslims. If our publicists and statesmen possessed any objectivity—which is the gift to see ourselves as others see us—any sense of their Imperial responsibility, or any conscience of the lessons to be learnt from history—they could never, as representatives of "the Greatest Muslim Power" indulge in such fanatical reflections. For supposing what they say is true in their opinion the converse must be also true in the opinion of the Muslims: it is a wrong for Muslims to be under Christian rule.

"DAMNABLE CALUMNY."

The "Madras Mail," which for some time past has been labouring under the hallucination that the sacred mission of leading a crusade against the Non-Cooperation movement has been specially entrusted to its keeping, is lashing itself into uncontrollable fury over some words uttered by Mr. Gandhi the other day at Madras. But if the "Mail" had soberly and conscientiously reflected over these words, it would have seen that there was no occasion at all to go into hysterics and charge Mr. Gandhi with being guilty of "a damnable calumny." Since the "Mail" has not cared to reproduce the exact words used by Mr. Gandhi while proceeding to attack him for these very words, we publish here the passage as it appears in the more correct version given by the "Hindu." After mentioning the fact that repression was being resorted to "not merely in the Madras Presidency, but in the Central Provinces, in the United Provinces and other parts of India," Mr. Gandhi went on to say:—

> In spite of the denial of Sir William Vincent I am here to say that temperance crusade in the Central Provinces has become a crime, and when they talk of putting down non-co-operation by all possible means, they talk of putting down home spinning, putting down teetotalism. We are showing step by step through the course of our self-purification that this Government can hold India in bondage only on the strength of its Abkari revenue, only on the strength of the exploitation of India through Lancashire. Therefore I would urge every one of you to sterilise the activity of this Government by showing to the whole of India, by showing to the Moderates and the Liberal party that when they associate with this Government and support the policy of repression inaugurated by this Government they do not want Non-Co-operationists to carry on the campaign of temperance, to carry the message of good will, the message of happiness and the message of chastity of the womanhood of India which the spinning wheel carries. Day by day we are having ocular demonstration of the fact that this Government has no inherent strength or vitality (laughter). It derives its strength out of our weaknesses (hear, hear). It thrives upon our dissensions.

The reference to the "chastity of the womanhood of India" is construed by the "Mail" into a deliberate slander of "millions of loyal Indians and their womenfolk," and as insinuating that the opponents of the Non-Cooperation movement are, in short, promoting the prostitution of Indian womanhood." Interpreting Mr. Gandhi's words in this wise the "Madras Mail" solemnly asks the people of Madras if they would tolerate such a "damnable calumny", and proceeds to tell them that "no other people would stand it" and that "there would be such a flaming up of public indignation as would shrivel the agitators and cause them for ever to hide their heads in shame." The public of Madras have enough sense of honour and propriety to take whatever steps they think fit without the officious guidance of the "Mail." But, are the words of Mr. Gandhi really so "damnable" as the "Mail" suggests? So far as we can see the only thing that he implies by the words used by him is that the movement to resuscitate home spinning is calculated to withstand the assault on the chastity of the womanhood of India, which the introduction of machinery and the peculiar conditions of life in the factories facilitate. That is the only implication one can detect in his words. If the "Mail" refuses to recognise the harm, especially to women, resulting from modern factory life, one can only pity our contemporary's blindness, but no Indian who has reflected on the subject, can fail to feel alarmed at the extent of the harm daily being done to the womanhood of his country. Mr. Gandhi is, therefore, perfectly justified in drawing attention to the danger—and he has done nothing more—of putting obstacles in the way of this movement which aims at safeguarding the chastity of Indian women. Indians, both men and women, have rather to be grateful to Mr. Gandhi for uttering this grave warning. To suggest that he intended to cast any unworthy aspersions on the character of any section of Indians is to misrepresent him most cruelly. We hope the "Mail" will realise the grave wrong it has done to him and make proper amends.

Notes of the Day.

Civilisation Defeated.

We quote the following from an article which appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" on February 17. It will serve to inform those of our readers as do not already know, that the Greek occupation of Smyrna is not only a cruel wrong to Turkey, but ruinous to the city and the port of Smyrna as well as to its fertile hinterland; and that the English and French residents in Smyrna are opposed to the Hellenic occupation tooth and nail:—

> "At any rate, the Greek army and the Greek administration are very much in the foreground at present, and the Smyrniot French and English feel bitterly about the situation. Many of them have been here for generations; Smyrna is their home; they love the country and are proud of its wealth, which they have done so much to develop themselves; and they would not be human if they did not resent the intrusion of the Greeks upon their vested interests. They take a gloomy view about the future of Smyrna under the Treaty of Sevres. The Greek zone only covers a fraction of Smyrna's commercial hinterland. Even the much larger area beyond the political zone which is now included within the Greek military lines is not sufficient to maintain the prosperity of the city, and the more easterly sections of the French and British railways both run beyond the Greek lines into the country of Mustapha Kemal. While the war between the Greeks and Mustapha goes on, these sections are, of course, unable to work, and this withering of the railways' outermost branches is typical of the general fate of the economic activities of Smyrna, in the remoter hinterland.
>
> The Western community sees the national economic unity of Anatolia broken up, a fertile country, which they love, in great part ravaged and ruined, the Turkish population, with which they have been accustomed to do business, subjected politically, not to them, but to a third party; and in addition to all this, or rather because of it, they are hard hit financially themselves. They feel towards the Greeks rather as the Germans feel towards the Poles or the Austrians towards the Czecho-Slavaks and Jugo-Slavs. They look on them as interlopers of an inferior civilisation who have beaten them, not in fair fight, but through being backed by powerful protectors. And the irony of the situation, from the Smyrna Englishman's point of view, is that the principal protectors of the Greeks are the British Government. The Smyrna English feel that they themselves have been defeated as a result of the British victory over Turkey in the war, and this is hard for them to bear."

India and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

It is uncertain as yet whether the "representative" of India will be invited to press the Indian point of view regarding the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which, it is understood, will be one of the important subjects to be considered by the Conference of "Dominion Prime Ministers" in London. From whatever point of view we consider the Alliance, it is of as much concern to India as to any of the other members of the British Commonwealth: and India, therefore, has as much right to be heard in connection with the renewal of the Alliance as Australia, Canada or any other Dominion. The Alliance is avowedly conceived more as an instrument for the preservation of peace in Eastern Asia than as a counter-blast to the growing domination of the United States in the Pacific. India is the pivot of Asia and any alliance for the preservation of peace in this Continent cannot but take into account the problem of the external and internal defence of India. We referred two months ago to a statement by Mrs. Besant that Indians seeking to put an end to British domination in India would have to take into account not only the armed might of the entire British Empire, but also the support of Japan to the latter. The plain meaning of this warning is that Japan is bound by her alliance with Great Britain to assist the latter to put down any "rebellious" movement in this country. We have not come across a repudiation of this extraordinary assumption of Mrs. Besant from any British source. But a Japanese journal, the "Asian Review" undertook recently to allay our apprehensions by stating that by the Alliance Japan is bound to assist England only when India is attacked by a third party from outside. The "Review" further stated that "If there be a revolution in India, Japan has no obligation to go there and suppress it." This is all the authority there is for disbelieving in the statement of Mrs. Besant. But, obviously, India requires a more definite and authoritative assurance than the opinion of a solitary Japanese journal. The recesses of secret diplomacy are so inscrutable that only a clear and unambiguous assurance on the part of responsible Ministers can allay the suspicions of India in this respect. It is to be hoped that such an authoritative statement will be forthcoming at the June Conference and that the "representative" of India will be permitted equal opportunities with the Dominions for discussing the terms of any alliance that may be contracted with Japan.

Temperance and the Authorities.

It is unfortunate that local authorities in many places while professing sympathy with the Temperance movement, should, when it comes to deeds, fail to check the drink evil even though the means to do so are fully within their reach. Since the inauguration of the Non-Cooperation Movement, a phase of which is active temperance propaganda, the authorities seem to have come to entertain the extraordinary notion that to compensate the liquor manufacturers and vendors for their prospective losses as a result of this temperance campaign, they should overlook minor breaches of the Excise regulations on the part of the said manufacturers and vendors. Nay, a regular policy of compensating these persons by monetary subsidies for "losses" incurred by them has found favour with most of the provincial administrations. To what extent connivance at breaches of Excise rules obtains in a city like Ahmedabad, where the public are actively engaged in combating the drink evil, is told by the organising secretary of the local Sanitary Association in a latter to the Press. He says that the liquor shops in the city are opened before the time, and closed late after the time on the pretext of counting the cash. Liquor is sold out in bottles for resale in obscure places like the riverside. It is sold to children under sixteen and is sold in larger quantities than permitted by the license to the same persons. Shops are kept open on Holi, Dhulpadva, Divali and New Year's Days, when they are closed in Bombay, Broach and other places. If the Excise authorities and especially the new Indian Excise Minister, are genuine in their sympathies for the temperance cause they ought to suppress with a stern hand such illicit practices as complained of above and warn local Abkari officials against connivance at disregard of the regulations. Otherwise, the public will be led to think that the authorities are more in sympathy with the purveyors of liquor than with the temperance reformers.

Duties of Government Servants.

Sir Reginald Craddock's ideas of the duties of Government servants in respect of the education of their children are, no doubt, quite in conformity with his ideas of the "loyalty" which he expects of these State employees, but they are hardly calculated to enhance either their self-respect or eagerness to demonstrate their esteem for State-aided education. Sir Reginald cannot understand how responsible men and those in Government service could allow their boys and girls to attend institutions, "tainted with disloyalty to Government" and he volunteers the opinion that such State employees "come under suspicion as unprofitable servants"—thereby conveying the broad hint that if they continued to behave so, his Government would be obliged to dismiss them, as of no use to the State. The State, thus, in Sir Reginald's eyes, is but a factory of slaves, always standing in fear of official displeasure and ready to carry out official behests, however irksome or derogatory to their manhood. According to Sir Reginald only Government institutions are the true repositories of knowledge and good conduct and woe betide any one, especially a Government servant, who dares to entertain any other idea and act according to his convictions. Such a wretch at once becomes "unprofitable" to the State, and but for the fact that he is living under British and not Spartan rule, he would have been banished from the State or left to starve. How ungrateful of the Burmans, truly, not to see the folly—and the danger too—of their educational boycott and not to help Sir Reginald to establish an ideal State in Burma!

Sir Reginald—a Democrat!

Sir Reginald Craddock denied "absolutely and most emphatically" that he or his Government desired to keep back Burma's political progress. One has only to go through the schemes which Sir Reginald had drawn up for the reform of the constitution of Burma to be convinced how great a friend of the Burmese people and ardent lover of political liberty he is. It is a fact, no doubt, that he has tried his level best to keep India and Burma apart from each other and to prevent the latter from coming in a line with the former politically, but, as he will say, it is all for the good of the Burmese themselves. It is certainly a pity that Mr. Montagu should fail to appreciate Sir Reginald's ideas of good Government and should insist on bringing Burma in a line with the Indian provinces. To those who are not enamoured of Dyarchy, Sir Reginald points out that before Dominion Government is possible, "the country must have equipped itself with the essential features of further services, defence forces, commerce and industries built up by the people of the country, not by foreigners." But what facilities are to be provided to the Burmans in all these essential directions, is to be determined not by the Burmans themselves, but by the paternal Government of Sir Reginald, who, as he has already told them, knows what is best for them and what steps of advance each time they should take. Sir Reginald is thus appealing to the Burmans to place implicit and blind faith not only in the good intentions of himself and his brother officials but also in the latter's capacity to do justice to the aspirations of the Burmans. The experience of the people of Burma, so far, has not been of a character calculated to inspire them with confidence in either the good intentions or the capacity of their rulers to redress their grievances. We do not suppose that either this appeal of Sir Reginald or his threats, held out later, against those joining the Non-Cooperation movement, will prevent the Burmans from manfully asserting their rights and winning from the unwilling Bureaucracy the Swaraj which is their birth-right.

Bradley Night High School.

Our readers will peruse the history of this school, published elsewhere to-day, with considerable interest and keen sympathy with the labours of the conductors of the institution. That this highly useful and benevolent institution, with a record of twenty-five years' service to the poor, has not been allowed to die for want of public support, is due entirely to the self-sacrifice of the band of educational enthusiasts who have, as the report puts it, resolved to conduct it, come what may, never caring for remuneration. Indeed, at the end of the first year of its renewed existence, the school is faced with a deficit of Rs. 2,771 and the report tells us that the deficit will be borne by the teachers in proportion to their salaries. It is to be trusted that such self-sacrifice will stimulate the generous public of Bombay, having the welfare of the poor at heart, to come forward to help the institution to equip itself properly and to extend its beneficent activities. The school, it will be seen teaches up to the Matriculation Standard and as many as 17 candidates were sent up for the examination last year. At least a lakh of rupees are needed to supply the school with a building of its own, a science laboratory and other equipment. We hope the appeal of the managing board for funds will evoke a generous response from public-spirited citizens.

"PRACTICALLY A CIVIL WAR."

ROYAL PROCLAMATION CALLING UP RESERVES.

WAR OFFICE APPEAL TO CITIZENS.

FULL STRIKE OF TRIPLE ALLIANCE TONIGHT.

The industrial war in Britain seems to be "practically a civil war."

The King has called up the reserves; the War Office has appealed to "loyal citizens" to enrol for temporary military service.

At midnight to-day, the full strike of the Triple Alliance shall begin unless negotiations are reopened between the miners and the owners.

As long as the railwaymen and transport workers are not actually out, the nation can hope against hope for eleventh hour relief!

"We are fighting for the life of the community and shall use every resource which the community has at its disposal," declared the Premier in the Commons on Friday last.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. April 11.

London was never more cheerful or busy when it was staggered by the prospects of its life being brought to a standstill by a strike forced on the nation by what appears to be mismanagement. There have been expressions of sympathy with the miners, who are faced with immediate reductions in wages, in some cases of fifty per cent but the obduracy of their executive in refusing to compromise the claims has alienated public sympathy.

SIGNS OF DISSENSION.

There are already signs of dissension among the ranks of the workers, even numbers of miners breaking away from the Miners' Federation. It was announced today that the National Association of Colliery deputies, representing most of the safety men in the Midlands coalfields had decided to abrogate the working agreement with the Miners' Federation and cooperate with the coalowners in keeping the pits in working order, while the North-Eastern Railway Firemen's Association has decided to remain at work and do its utmost to get the railwaymen to stand loyal to the country.

There is the appalling prospect of the existing ranks of the unemployed, swollen by a hundred thousand without work or money wandering about towns and countryside with the possibilities of the Sinn Feiners seizing the opportunities of mischief, but there is no doubt that the nation will support the measures announced by the Government, to cope with what is practically a civil war.

It is considered in Cabinet circles that a national crisis of an unprecedented character has arisen and the defensive measures taken are, in no way, provocative but would have to be adopted if a Labour government were in power. It is declared that the plans for dealing with crisis are ver complete and it is believed will be successful.

SILVER LINING TO STORM CLOUDS.

Meanwhile the War Office appeal to the "loyal citizens capable of bearing arms" especially the ex-service men, to enrol for temporary military service has impressed the public imagination with extraordinary gravity of the situation, for simultaneously the executive of the communist party has issued a manifesto congratulating the workers of the Triple Alliance regarding their class solidarity and urging all workers to follow their splendid example. The announcement is regarded as the first actual manifestation of a revolutionary purpose and intent.

On the other hand, the silver lining the storm clouds is the fact that the railwaymen and the transport workers have not called for a lightning strike as was generally feared and as long as the men are not actually out the nation can hop against hope for eleventh hour relief.

It is understood that Messrs. Clynes Henderson and Thomas are still striving find a navigable passage to a safe harbour Mr. Thomas to-night appealed to the railwaymen at Paddington to do nothing inflame the situation.

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

EMERGENCY FORCE TO BE EMPLOYED FOR THREE MONTHS.

LONDON, April 8, 5-50 p.m.

In addition to the calling up of the reserves, the appeal will be issued for volunteers to carry on the transport and other essential services, special constables will be enrolled and a special emergency force, enrollment in which will be for three months, will be formed to protect the police in the execution of their duties.

PREMIER ON ATTITUDE OF MINERS' EXECUTIVE.

LONDON, 6-30 p.m., April 8.

Mr. Lloyd George read a statement in the House of Commons giving the correspondence to-day between himself, the miners and the mine owners. He emphasised that the Government's action was dictated solely by the desire to remove the obstacles in the way of negotiations. The destruction of the mines was a vital question for the nation and it was the paramount duty of the Government to secure their preservation. (Cheers).

He pointed out that from the miners' communications to-day and the statements deliberately made yesterday it was plain that the executive of the Miners' Federation had resolved to let the mines go to destruction believing that they would thus intimidate the nation into surrender. Mr. Lloyd George emphasised the disastrous effects on the miners, the whole villages had become derelict and thousands of families had been deprived of the means of subsistence. He pointed out the calamitous results to the nation and said that the Government's duty was to prevent a catastrophe especially as it was increasingly clear that in some places organised bodies of miners were intimidating the mine officials, engaged in preserving the vital assets of the community. For the first time in history, the nation was confronted with an attempt to coerce by destruction of its resources.

After referring to the way in which the suspension of the transport services would accentuate the position the Premier made an announcement, regarding the auxiliary measures to be taken. The Emergency force would be called the Defence force. The Territorial Force would not be embodied or asked to serve but the territorials and the ex-service men generally would be specially invited to enlist, commencing that day and a royal proclamation would be issued calling up the reserves of the armed forces. The Premier emphasised that the suggestion that the dispute was a deliberate attack on the wages was entirely unjustified. (Cheers and Labour cries of "it is true"). An attempt was now being made to enforce a decision which would reverse the decision of Parliament by direct action which would have the effect of destroying the essential assets of the community. He added "We are fighting for the life of the community and shall use every resource which the community has at its disposal." (Cheers).

The Premier then formally introduced the Royal Proclamations calling up the reserves.

FULL STRIKE OF TRIPLE ALLIANCE TO-MORROW.

UNLESS NEGOTIATIONS ARE RE-OPENED.

LONDON, April 8, 7-55 p.m.

The Railwaymen and the transport workers have decided that unless the negotiations are reopened between the miners and the owners or the Government, the full strike of the Triple Alliance shall begin at midnight April 12th.

TWO MILLION WORKERS INVOLVED.

LIVERPOOL RAILWAYMEN'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, April 8, 9-5 p.m.

In consequence of the decision of the Triple Alliance to strike on Tuesday, it is significant that two million workers will be directly involved, namely, miners one million and railwaymen and transport workers, each half a million. The strike will be controlled by the joint executives and various district delegates have already returned home to await the strike instructions from the headquarters.

Ten thousand pottery operatives are now idle through coal stoppage and engineering, lace and printing trades at Derby are starting short time. There is little doubt that railwaymen are not enthusiastic for a strike, the first definite instance being the action of the staff of the Lime Street Station Liverpool, who have telegraphed to Mr. Thomas, urging him to prevent the calling out of the railwaymen, declaring that it is a bolshevik move and demanding ballot. It is declared that not twenty per cent of the railwaymen in Liverpool will strike.

CLASSES AFFECTED BY PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 11.

The Proclamation calling up army and navy reserves affects Class B of the Navy Reserve and Classes B and D of the Army Reserves.

62,000 ARMY MEN & 36,000 NAVY MEN APPECTED.

Class B of the Army Reserve consists of professional soldiers, and Class D chiefly of the discharged men who have accepted the reserve service obligations since July 1st last, with the payment of a shilling per day. Hence wartime volunteers and conscripts are not included. Altogether 62,000 army and 36,000 navy men are affected by the proclamation. Authorities of War Office deprecate suggestion that troops will be used for strike-breaking.

AIR MINISTRY'S APPEAL.

FOR SERVICE OF DEMOBILISED FLYING OFFICERS.

The Air Ministry appeals for the services of demobilised flying officers.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON PREMIER.

A deputation of Railwaymen and Transport Workers will call upon the Premier, this morning, to explore the possibilities of the industrial situation.

REPORTS OF LAWLESSNESS.

INCENDIARISM ATTRIBUTED TO SINN FEINERS.

Disturbing reports of lawlessness come from Northumberland and Durham where 127 collieries are idle. A number of incendiary fires were started last night including a large dismantled aerodrome on Town Moor Newcastle which was entirely destroyed. The watchman of the aerodrome was found bound and gagged and stated that he was attacked by masked men who, he alleged, were armed with revolvers. Simultaneously, two hundred tons of hay for pit ponies were burned at Bedlington Colliery Company's farm and several other farms were attacked and forage destroyed by the fire. Several attempts have been made to wreck telegraph wires between Jarrow and South Shields, and telegraph poles have been cut down. Some arrests have been made.

The outrages are attributed to Sinn Feiners who are not slow in taking advantage of unsettled conditions. The tragic consequences are threatened to the Rhondda valley following upon the withdrawal, yesterday evening, of the safety men from Glamorgan collieries at Llwynpia, where five thousand gallons are pumped out hourly. The manager of Cambrian Combine Collieries declares that if the decision is not revoked all pits in that area will be flooded by sunset.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET PANIC.

LONDON, April 8.

A message from New York states that owing to the British coal crisis, the condition of the stock market is not merely panicky but money is tighter. Exporters of coal are besieged with enquiries and are preparing for heavy movement to all parts of the world.

RACIAL EQUALITY.

CHANCE FOR LLOYD GEORGE.

WILL HE TAKE IT?

The following telegram was sent yesterday to the Prime Minister by Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee, the popular leader, of Bombay: —

"Right Honourable David Lloyd George, Prime Minister, Downing Street, London,

"Regarding extreme mining crisis, why not now try General Dyer, 'Saviour of British Empire in India'.—Lakhmidas Tairsee."

"SWARAJ IN SIX MONTHS."

MR. MOHAMED ALI ON AIMS OF CONGRESS.

(From a Correspondent)

ALIGARH, April 8.

Addressing a large meeting at Bangalore, Maulana Mahomed Ali dwelt at length on the aims and methods of the Congress. He emphasised that to-day Hindus and Mohamedans worked hand in hand for their country's emancipation. Referring to the war, Mr. Mohamed Ali said that Indian Mussalmans were ready to sacrifice their faith even and help the British to conquer Mesopotamia. With an unerring precision God's visitation had now come upon them, for Holy places had fallen into the hands of infidel. The Punjab, which supplied the major portion of Indian army, had its due reward in Amritsar massacre. He appealed to the people to make one, supreme effort to regain freedom. The British Government were on their trial. India wanted no redressal of grievances but to remove the very possibility of similar injuries.

Referring to Mr. Sastri's speech, in which he spoke of Indian sepoys voluntary offering rice to Europeans and taking *conjee* for themselves in the siege of Arcot, Mr. Mohamed Ali said that Mr Sastri apparently still wanted Indians to be content with *congee*. India was in no such mood to-day, for she wanted rice not *conjee*.

He concluded by saying that in six months non-violent Non-Cooperation would lead this country to Swaraj. It is neither fair nor manly, he said, for a nation of 300 millions to offer violence to a hundred thousand Britishers. He repeated the Congress demand for men, money and munitions. British had machine-guns but India had machine-guns of greater power and a longer range. Spinning wheels would kill Manchester, and end British domination. At the end he said that between the hammer and anvil a strong and united Indian nation, which would bend but never break, was being forged as the result of repression.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS,

WHAT THEY CAN DO.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, April 8.

Addressing the Muslim Volunteers' Conference at Erode, Maulana Mohamed Ali explained the importance of volunteers' movement in India at this crisis. He urged that efforts should be made to strengthen the volunteer corps all over the country. As volunteers, they cultivated a keen sense of discipline and spirit of ready service and sacrifice. Maulana Mohamed Ali pointed out that this would enable them to spread the creed of non-violence among the masses in the present struggle. He hoped that voluntary associations would soon so far develop in India that prevention and detection of crime would be entirely in the people's hand.

He asked the audience to note that success of the movement in Ireland was not to be judged by the number of murders Reuter reports, but by the undoubted fact that in three-fourths of Ireland law and justice was being administered by voluntary associations. He impressed upon the volunteers that their strength and efficiency should show itself in the excellence of their arrangements and not in their presence in front line of processions. He finally asked the volunteers to remember that crowds in India were most docile in the world and, if only volunteers would cultivate due sense of service and discipline, they would be able to keep the masses under control and prevent any outbreak of violence which might set back our march to victory.

TURKISH CABINET CRISIS.

IZZET PASHA RESIGNS.

HARMONY WITH ANGORA GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 11.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Council of the League of Nations would consider the question of the Mesopotamian mandate at the next meeting in June.

SULTAN'S HOSTILE ATTITUDE TO KEMALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. April 11.

Constantinople.—Izzet Pasha, Minister of the Interior, has resigned. This will probably precipitate a Cabinet crisis thus making room for a Grand Vizier in complete harmony with the Angora Government but the situation is complicated by the attitude of the Sultan, who is unbending ly opposed to the Kemalists.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

SOVIET FIRMLY RESOLVED TO EXECUTE ENGAGEMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 11.

Mr. Lloyd George replying to a question in the House of Commons stated that a telegram received from M. Tchitcherin acknowledging receipt of the text of the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement and Sir Robert Horne's letter to M. Krassin with regard to the Bolshevist activity in Afghanistan and India gave the assurance that the Soviet Government was firmly resolved strictly to execute all engagements entered into by the Agreement. M. Tchitcherin stated that special study was being made of the questions raised in Sir Robert Horne's letter and the results would shortly be known.

RENEWING ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER IN FAVOUR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 11.

"The Times" in the course of a leader dealing with the speech of Mr. Hughes at Melbourne on the subject of a conference of the Dominion Prime Ministers in June emphasises the importance of the Australian Prime Minister's declaration in favour of renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, provided it did not involve Britain or any state of the Empire in any hostile relation with the United States on behalf of Japan and did not involve the sacrifice of the White Australia policy.

SIR FREDERICK BANBURY.

NOMINATED FOR SPEAKERSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. April 11.

Sir Frederick Banbury has agreed to his nomination for Speakership, provided he is assured of the support of a hundred members of parliament.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR BENGAL POLICE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 10.

At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Wednesday next Sir Henry Wheeler will move that a sum of Rs. 22,97,700 be granted as a supplementary grant for expenditure under the head police during the current year.

NAGPUR FIRING.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE MEETS ON 18.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 11.

The Committee consisting of Rao Bahadur Dhobaley, Additional Judicial Commissioner Messrs. W. N. Man, Commissioner, and S. B. Gokhale, Advocate, appointed by the local Government, to enquire into the circumstances under which the firing occurred at Nagpur on the 28th of the last month, will sit at Victoria Technical Institute from the 18th instant.

GREEK DEFEAT AT ESKISHEHR.

WITHDRAWAL CARRIED OUT IN PERFECT ORDER.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF AFIUN-KARAHISSAR NOT CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. April 11.

The Turkish report of the utter defeat of the Greeks appears to be at least exaggerated. General Papoulos, the Greek commander, quotes the testimony of the foreign officers, who were eye-witnesses that the Greek withdrawal from Eskishehr was carried out in perfect order and that the moral of the Greeks is excellent.

The reported Greek evacuation of Afiun-Karahissar is not confirmed. The Greeks are claiming that the southern sector remains unchanged.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION MATCH.

SCOTLAND (3) BEATS ENGLAND. (0)

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 9.

In the International Association match at Swansea, Wales beat Ireland by two goals to one.

In the International Association match at Hampden Park (Glasgow) Scotland beat England by three goals to nothing.

100,000 SPECTATORS.

HOW SCOTLAND WON THE GAME.

The weather was bright and a hundred thousand spectators had assembled to witness the International Association match between Scotland and England at Hampden Park (Glasgow) to-day.

After much pressure by England, who had strong wind behind them, Andrew Wilson scored for Scotland from the centre by Morton. At half time, the score was 1/0. A minute after the resumption of the play, Morton netted the ball with a long shot. After this, Scotland played splendidly, and twelve minutes later, McNab centred the ball which Cunningham headed through the goal. After three goals had been scored against them, England began to improve but Scotland proved themselves to be much sounder side.

WALES VS. IRELAND.

The International Association match between Wales and Ireland at Swansea commenced in unsettled and gusty weather before twenty thousand spectators. Wales, who were assisted by wind, pressed heavily during the first half, and Hole scored with a good shot for Wales. At half time, Wales had scored the only goal of the match. On resuming, Ireland improved, and Chambers soon equalised the score with a long shot. Towards the end of the game, Wales made a grand rally and Davies secured the winning goal. Welshmen were a much cleverer team, and Vizard (outside-left) gave a sparkling display.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

COLLECTIONS IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 11.

The work of collecting contributions to the Tilak Swaraj Fund is proceeding. Mr. N. C. Kelkar delivered a public lecture in the Sarvajanik Sabha hall, explained the Bezwada decision of the All-India Congress Committee and urged all to contribute to the fund and enlist Congress members. Volunteers are doing the work enthusiastically.

The annual meeting of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was held on Saturday, the New Year's day. After adoption of the report of work done last year accounts were passed, and it was decided to keep the President's post vacant in honour of Lokamanya Tilak. Professor Paranjpye, Messrs. Khaparde of Amraoti, Sane of Barsi as Vice-Presidents, Mr. Marathe as auditor, Messrs. Bhopatkar and Gokhale as secretaries, were elected. Mr. Bhopatkar proposed a resolution, condemning Government action in not releasing Savarkar brothers and after speeches it was unanimously passed.

The District Congress Committee elected members to the Provincial Congress Committee.

A Jerusalem message says that Sir Robert Baden Powell arrived there to-day and will be the guest of Sir Herbert Samuel. He will riview the local boy scouts and girl guides.

Mr. R. B. Patel, Barrister-at-Law, Acting Prothonotary, High Court, has been appointed to act as Master Registrar in Equity and Taxing Officer in place of Mr. H. J. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, going on leave for six months from the middle of April. Mr. Patel will hold this office in addition to his duties till the arrival of Mr. P. B. Malbari, the Prothonotary.

ALL INDIA MARWARI SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

CHARGE OF SPECULATION REFUTED.

MEASURES FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

The All-India Marwari Social Conference met in Calcutta on Saturday and Sunday. Representatives from all parts of India were present, the attendance totalling about 2,000. Babu Jayalalji Bhivaniwallah, Chairman of the Reception Committee, touched upon a number of social problems affecting the community, insisting especially upon the necessity of education of Marwari women and condemning the gambling and luxurious living.

Mr. Naurang Rai Khaitan of Jaipur, President of the Conference delivered a lengthy address in which he urged the community to keep abreast of the times but while attending to their material progress they should not forget the important part their religion must play in their lives. With regard to politics he emphasised that Marwaris had every right to enjoy all privileges of citizenship and he pressed for proper representation of the community in the councils and in other Government institutions. Referring to the state of trade the President said one of the causes of the present depression was the mistaken exchange policy of Government especially in the matter of reverse councils. Labour troubles had also adversely affected the community.

CHARGE OF SPECULATION REFUTED.

The president repudiated the charge that Marwaris were gamblers and speculators and pointed out that Marwaris were proprietors of half the jute presses in India, one fourth of the cloth presses, one eighth of the cloth mills, and oil mills coal mines sugar factories mica mines and were also interested in innumerable trading and banking concerns. While not admitting that the community was backward as regards education, the President urged delegates to extend facilities for better class education, advocating specially commercial and industrial training and generally to improve the condition of the community. A resolution was passed that marriageable age of girls should be raised to twelve and of boys to sixteen and also that no widower above forty should remarry. The conference will reassemble on Monday.

ESCAPES FROM SARAJGUNGE JAIL.

ACCIDENTAL COINCIDENCE WITH SATYAGRAHA DAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

It is reported that on the 6th instant, Satyagraha Day, a new prisoner was being escorted into Serajgung Jail through the gate when the prisoners inside numbering 35 rushed towards the gate in a body and over-powering the sentries came out shouting "Gandhi Maharaj Ki Jai." They took the main road and were seen marching alongside railway lines. Three arrests have been made so far.

N. C. O. ACTIVITY AT SHOLAPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHOLAPORE, April 8.

Under the auspicies of the Sholapur Khilafat Committee Moulavi Hakeem Meerathi delivered eloquent lectures at prominent places in the city and the camp both to Hindus and Mohamedans upon Khilafat, Swarajya, abstinence from liquors, Hindu-Muslim unity, Non-Cooperation etc. He impressed the audience with the result that in the large meeting in camp under his Presidentship a Committee named "Anjuman Takeede Namaj" was formed and an Islamia Panchayat Court was opened. Many people have left off drinking liquors. The Moulana with Seth Abdulla Esak of Poona remained here only for five days and left Sholapur on the 3rd of April.

BURMA NEWS.

NOTICE ON A KHILAFAT WORKERS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 11.

The District Magistrate, Rangoon, has served a notice on Moulvi Abdul Misri to show cause against being bound over under Section 108 for making speeches of the kind referred to in section 74 A. The Moulvi arrived in Burma recently to lecture for the Khilafat committee.

The Lieut.-Governor returned to Maymyo on Saturday evening.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council on Tuesday, a resolution will be proposed by a Burmese member tendering the most loyal welcome to the Viceroy on the assumption of office and expressing a respectful hope that he may find it possible to make an early visit to Burma.

The same member will move that to promote concord, harmony and mutual understanding between officials and certain of Burmese people, administrative officers should explain the object of Government measures and that agitators or seditionists be formally warned before judicial action was taken, so as to give time to repent and reform. Questions will be put to enquire as to the cost of Government newspapers and publicity staff.

NON-CO-OPERATION AT PURI.

COMPLETE HARTAL ON APRIL 6.

LORD SINHA DRIVES THROUGH UNFREQUENTED ROAD.

The following Associated Press message, dated Puri April 7, appears in Calcutta papers:—

Puri town observed complete *hartal* yesterday. The event synchronised with the arrival of Lord Sinha here. No coolie was available at the station. With considerable difficulty about a dozen private carriages and some carts were made available and some of the *amlas* and *chaprasis* were found engaged in removing luggage from the special train. The station wore a deserted appearance except for the few officers, honorary magistrates, municipal commissioners and chaprasis. Two elephants of the raja of Puri were taken by the temple manager and the police to form a procession but eventually the idea of a procession was given up. Lord Sinha drove through an unfrequented road. In the town itself all shops, banks, godowns remained closed. The local *ganja* shops had to be closed because no customers attended. Pleaders and Mukters did not attend the courts except some who could not help attending on account of part-heard and urgent cases. The local Zillah school was almost deserted. *Sankirtan* parties went round the town throughout the day. In the evening a crowded meeting of more than 5,000 persons was held near the Lion's Gate.

RATNAGIRI CONFERENCE.

SUPPORT TO N. C. O. MOVEMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHIPLUN, April 8.

The second Ratnagiri District Conference was successfully held here during the last three days under the presidentship of Gangadharrao Deshpande of Belgaum.

The President-elect arrived here via Karad and was taken in a procession through the whole town. The Conference commenced sittings in the afternoon. Nearly two thousand people attended. The decorated pandal was terribly packed. One hundred and fifty had joined the Reception Committee. There were 700 delegates and 900 visitors from different Talukas.

After the national song was sung by Mr. Khare of Satyagraha Ashram, the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and delivered his speech. He spoke for about an hour and first referred to the sad deaths of Messrs. Gopalrao Chitale, Rash Behari Ghose, Mudholkar, Gajananrao Vaidya and Shukla and then briefly touched all the important items relating to Non-Cooperation movement.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande delivered his stirring speech for nearly two hours, clearly explaining the present condition of the whole nation and the necessity of the adoption of Non-Cooperation. The speech was well received by the audience.

The Conference unanimously passed fourteen resolutions including Non-Cooperation, declaring that the present councillors were not the nation's representatives, requesting the people to put down the non-Brahmin movement, advocating Swadeshi, National Education, starting Arbitration Court and congratulating the victims of repression and many others. The Conference proved a complete success.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

The market reopened with a firm tone. Coal shares were in good demand and Burrakurs advanced to Rs. 54-8 closing rather easier upon profit-taking. There is a strong inquiry for the higher grade coal shares but scrip is unobtainable. The jute section was steady but without much business passing. Cotton shares opened firmer. Dunbar rising to Rs. 436. In the miscellaneous section Indo-Burmah Tin were in general demand and rose to Rs. 7-4 with buyers over. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 14, Bengal 945, Bansjorah 17-4, Borea 32-8, Burrakur 53-8, Caledonian 9-12, Industry 16-8, Kosoonda 29 xd, Karanpura 17 and 16-8 s 1.

Jute:—Dalhousie 418 s 1. Fort William 360 s 1, Howrah 40-12, Hooghly 85-8 s 1, Kanknarrah 470 s 1, Kelvin 780 s 1, Kinnison 935 s 1, Lawrence 560 s 1, Northbrook 61, Reliance 40-14.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone 211-8 s 1, Bengal Paper 94. Bengal Lead 5-6, British India Corporation (ord) 11-8 and (defd) 15-12. Burn and Coy 7 per cent (pref) 103, Calcutta Ice 28-8, Central Provinces Cement 7-10, Calcutta Industrial Bank 4-8 discount, Calcutta Oil and Cake 10-4, Carew and Coy 70, Dunbar Cotton 435, Frank Ross 12, Hume Pipes 10-8, Ivan Jones 11 Indo Burmah Tin 7-4 and 5-12 s 1, Kesoram Cotton 16, Marshall Sons and Coy 7-2, Madan Theatres 11-8, Naihati Jute (deb) 95 Premier Oil 7-12. Sphere Insurance 3-14, Spences Hotel 12-8.

Correction:—Saturday's quotation for Bansdeopur should have been read 41.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 56-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 57. War Bonds short loans at 100, 1925 at 99-12, and 1928 at 99-14 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence and Demand Bills one shillin three and elevensixteenth pence.

SATYAGRAHA WEEK.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Swarajya Sabha, Khilafat Committee, Indian Home Rule League and the National Union, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Shantaram's Chawl, Kandewadi. Lala Gordhandas, Messrs. Marmaduke Pickthall, K. P. Khadilkar and others will address the meeting. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

DR. CHOLKAR'S CASE.

MORE ABOUT REPORTER'S "SHORTHAND" SPEECH!

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 11.

In Doctor Cholkar Sedition Case, Rajnafaratti, City Inspector, in cross-examination, stated that his notes represented all that he could understand and write out of Dr. Cholkar's speech and perhaps there were words and ideas in Dr. Cholkar's speech which he might not have grasped. Witness, asked to give meaning of a passage in Dr. Cholkar's reported speech, included an idea, which he subsequently admitted was not to be found in the passage, but he said that the meaning he gave was correct. Witness said that the meaning of the passage could not be changed even by the omission of the very essential idea in it. He said that his report was made up of translations of some portions of Dr. Cholkar's speech, substance of other portions thereof, and, in some place the words actually uttered by him (accused). Witness admitted that his report was written in Urdu, Hindi and English words and he said it was not a mixture of these three languages because Urdu, Hindi and English words were not in equal proportion in it. Witness further stated that wherever Dr. Cholkar began a new topic and used the words which were difficult for him to understand he would pause until he could finish the topic and then write down his report of that topic. Witness stated that before he went to attend the meeting he thought that something would be spoken against the Sarcar and the Saltanat because Dr. Cholkar was to be the speaker and the subject was to be the direction of national movement, and also because he had received an information from the police that it would be so. Witness stated that if a member of the Moderate party, for example, Sir Gangadhar or Mr. Dravid, were to speak on the same subject, he would not deliver a strong speech.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

DR. MOONJE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

BASSEIN, April 11.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the first Maharashtra Provincial Conference was held this afternoon, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding. Dr. Moonje of Nagpur, was by a large majority, elected President of the Conference which meets on 6th, 7th and 8th, of May. Mr. Madhavarao Anney secured 14 votes against Dr. Monje's 32.

After the Reception Committee meeting Mr. V. J. Patel, who received a rousing reception, delivered a stirring address to a crowded public meeting.

The Indian Home Rule League Conference also meets here during the Provincial Conference week.

Bassein is altogether free from plague.

MR. CHINTAMANI TOURING.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, April 11.

The Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Minister for Industries and Education, has been on a visit to Cawnpore. He attended Committee meetings connected with the reorganisation of the technological institute, to which a teaching side will be added probably from July next. He also discussed with prominent industrial leaders the question of the proposed Cawnpore University with strong faculties of agriculture and technology.

He was, on Saturday evening, entertained at tea by Rai Bahadur Babu Anand Swarup, and Sir Thomas Smith the same night entertained Mr. Chintamani at dinner.

Mr. Chintamani paid a flying visit to Etawah to inspect Soohsand to select a site for intermediate college. He leaves to-day for Lucknow.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 11.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Bay islands, Mysore and Malabar with few falls in Upper Burma, Bengal, and South-East Madras. Chief amounts. Fort Blair three quarters, Sibasgar, Tejpur one and a half, Dhubri, Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri three quarters, Bangalore, Calicut, Mysore one, Salem, Kodaikanal a half.

The western disturbance is approaching on the North-West Frontier.

Forecast:—Some extension in northern half of Burma.

KHADI IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Saturday last, being a Deccani New Year day, better known as Goodi Padva, the Deccani world decorated their houses with long garlands of flowers with a silk cloth on a stick. But to my pleasure, I found in certain places and especially in Ambawadi, Girgaum, *khadi* instead of silk.

I wish that no Deccani house will remain undecorated with *khadi* the same day next year.—Yours, etc.,

A GUJARATI OBSERVER.

NANKANA TRIAL.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

(From our Special Commissioner.)

LAHORE, April 11.

Owing to indisposition of Mr. Irying, Magistrate J. R. S. Pearson's court did not sit today, to continue the hearing in the Nankana Sahib Tragedy trial. When the court adjourned on Saturday about twenty witnesses had been examined. The examination of the approver Gouridass has not yet been concluded. He is a distant relation of Mahant Naraindass, the principal accused. Gouridass is also the Mahant of a temple at Kana and his son Goverdhandass is betrothed to a daughter of Naraindass' brother.

Gouridass said that Naraindass ascended the gadi four or five years back. Naraindass belonged to the Udasi sect of Sadhus. He was not married, but kept a beautiful *mirasan* or Mahomedan dancing girl as his mistress; had begot children from her and built houses for them at Nankana and Lahore. According to the usage, the mahant could not marry. Sikhs resented Narandass' relations with Mirasan and resolved to remove him from the gadi, and take possession of the Gurudwara. The witness then spoke about the Mahant's preparations for defence against an attack and the incidents of the 18th February, including Naraindass staying behind at Nankana, although others of his party bound for Lahore got in and proceeded as far as Warburton, where they learnt that Naraindass had left the train at Nankana and they were also required to return. Two or three of the party went to to Lahore, but others got down at Warburton and walked back to Nankana.

At this stage the court adjourned.

THE COURT ROOM.

The court will not sit until the 14th, and it is likely the sitting will be interrupted again on the 15th when Lord Reading is expected to arrive here.

Except for the fact that the Court is being held in the jail compound for the convenience of the accused, whose number is large, the procedure adopted in the case is the same as in an ordinary criminal case. All accused are charged under Sections 149 (unlawful assembly) and 302 (murder). Mr. Pearsons is the committing Magistrate and such of the accused against whom charges may be framed will be committed to the sessions to stand the trial. The courtroom is a plain shed, the smith shop of the jail having been converted for the purpose. It is fitted up with two electric fans, one near the magistrate's seat and another just above where the Counsel sit. Accused are seated behind the Vakils in the enclosure separated from the other part by iron gratings. One portion to the right of the counsel is reserved for the public. Few however are attending owing to the long distance from the city.

The attitude of the Sikhs does not appear to be favourable to the trial and some who were present in the court casually seemed to have been there more for fun than otherwise. Akalis are said to have demanded from Government that the case should not be proceeded with, but that the accused should be made over to the Singh Sabha to be dealt with as they deemed best but the demand, of course, has not been complied with.

OTHER CASES.

Side by side with the case, there are other cases going on at the Borstal Jail before Mr. Kew, Additional District Magistrate, all in connection with the Gurudwara movement. The movement, from the investigations I have so far made, appears to be of a puritanical type, and has unfortunately been accompanied by some anti-Hindu tendencies. Responsible Sikh leaders do not appear to favour such tendencies, and are, in fact, said to have denied the existence of such tendencies. No public disavowal has, however, been made and it is possible after all that the apparant anti-Hindu tendencies are only superficial. It will be of interest to note that Akalis are staunch Non-co-operators and this accounts largely for their attitude in regard to the Magisterial proceedings that are now in progress.

SERAJGUNG JAIL ESCAPADES.

(Associated Press.)

SERAJGUNJ, April 11.

With reference to the report of escape of a number of persons from jail here, what happened was that thirty-five prisoners succeeded in getting away at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th instant by rushing through the gate, when it was opened by the head warder; six were recaptured immediately and the remainder were pursued to the borders of the Bogra district, but no more have been recaptured up to the present.

THE SAVARKAR BROTHERS.

The Managing Committee of the Dadar National Association has passed a resolution protesting against and resenting the rejection by the Council of State of the resolution brought by the Hon. Mr. Iyengar for the release of the Savarkar brothers and denouncing the Government's vindictive policy in opposing the resolution and callous disregard for the popular feelings and further asserting that the non-release of the two brothers will only add to the already acute estrangement between the Government and the people.

Major Duguid leaves Karachi for Morvi on 11th inst. at 7 a.m. on a big Handley Page aeroplane purchased by the Thakore Saheb of Morvi. The machine was sent out from England in parts and has been erected at Karachi under the supervision of Major Duguid. It is expected the machine will reach Morvi before noon.

CALCUTTA PUBLIC HEALTH CONFERENCE.

PROBLEM OF VILLAGE SANITATION.

HOW TO COMBAT MALARIA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 10.

A Public Health Conference was held today in Calcutta, Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar presiding. After illustrating the sanitary condition of the province he said the high death rate in many western countries had been reduced by adoption of scientific measures and suggested the adoption of similar measures in Bengal. He said a very grave menace to the public health of Bengal was the absence of a proper supply of pure drinking water and suggested the introduction of artesian wells. He also advocated the teaching of hygiene and sanitation in secondary schools and the establishment of medical schools. Dr. Sircar dealt at great length with the three principal diseases prevalent in the province, malaria, cholera and small-pox and referred to the methods already adopted or that had been proposed to combat these diseases. The project suggested to stamp out malaria required funds. He said it was the primary duty of the State to provide funds for improving and safe-guarding national health. He asked that the proceeds of the jute duty be returned to Bengal and this amount should be mainly devoted to the promotion of public health in the province.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER ON GOVTS. DUTY.

Dr. Bentley, Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, who took part in the proceedings of the Conference spoke on anti-malarial operations and was glad that the new ministry had taken up the question of malaria with earnestness. He said that the report of the Drainage Committee of the Presidency division was absolutely misleading in many ways. It was not true as stated in that report that malaria had only been of recent origin in the Delta tracts. Malaria in the villages was due to long standing conditions. Dr. Bentley said that the official attitude of late was that malaria had not increased in recent years. Now that they had a popular Government he could say the truth without fear that malaria was prevalent in Burdwan and the presidency divisions. The first Government report on malaria said that the delta tracts were largely immune from malaria. That was hopeful for the future. They could discover the cause and certainly remedy it. Government had no deliberate intention to make Bengal unhealthy. Unfortunately, in giving facilities to trade and railways they did not give due regard to agriculture and public health. As a result agriculture declined and villages became insanitary. He suggested the regulation of rivers be taken up and they should have an engineer who would be afraid of no Government.

Resolutions were adopted urging measures for eradication of malarial fever, supply of pure drinking water, and measures to check spread of kalaazar.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A sad accident occurred on board the s. s. City of Manila in Kidderpore Docks on Saturday night. Mr. J. Massie, one of the ship's engineers, was attending to electric lights above one of the holds when he slipped and fell into the hold falling a distance of nearly fifty feet. He was removed to the hospital but expired before arriving.—A. P.

A trip of boys to Borivali was arranged by the Social Service League on Sunday last when nearly 60 boys belonging to different night schools at Tardeo, Memonwada and Koliwada were taken to see St. Francis Assecy Orphanage School, the caves and the beautiful scene round about. The boys were greatly delighted in visiting these places.

* * *

Speaking at a dinner to the members of the Madras Legislative Council on the 30th March, H. E. Lord Willingdon uttered a word of congratulation to the Madras Presidency and particularly to the electors of the Presidency, on having sent a level-headed an responsible lot of gentlemen to be members of the Council.

* * *

A Chatra correspondent wires that on the 6th April while a procession of the Hindus and Mahomedans was passing along the streets the Magistrate ordered the arrest of 4 leaders and after half an hour convicted and find them. Accused who are non-cooperators refused to pay the fine and are now in jail.

* * *

A Dahanu message state that the demonstrations in Thana agricultural show on the second day were arranged by the Agricultural Department and consisted of methods of *gul* making from sugarcane and toddy juice, the different fencing methods, the preparation of poudritte, the comparison of hand-worked and bullock power hay presses, the working of improved iron implements, the separation of insecticide and fungicide, the method of square sowing of rice, and the *bulsad rahat*

* * *

At an informal provisional general meeting of the citizens of Broach city and Broach zilla to consider the proposal regarding the date of the Gujerat Political Conference it was decided to hold the sittings of the conference in the Bahar Ni Undai on the Narbada. A provisional working committee of 20 persons with powers to add was appointed. It was also decided that the Pandal arrangements should be simple, model and beautiful ones, which may be copied by Ahmedabad Congress. The conference is to be held before the end of May.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO,

LORD READING.

II.

Excellent Sir.—It is an irony of fate, that whilst the British Cabinet has sent you here to deal with India justly; whilst you have given us a solemn pledge to act with absolute Equity; the Imperial Government allows Greece to commit unspeakable inequities on Asiatic Turkey! This has greatly disturbed the Moslem mind at the present moment and needs early attention and appeasement. It seems to me, that your fertile and virile mind is now centred on five main questions of the day:—

(1) The Punjab-Tragedy,
(2) The Frontier Muddling.
(3) The Exchange Problem,
(4) The Round Table Conference,
(5) And the Khilafat Wrongs.

In fact, your visit to Lahore in this trying weather is an indication of your anxiety to have first hand information regarding the Punjab Tragedy, the Frontier fighting and muddling, and the expediting of the Anglo-Afghan Entente. But may say, Sir, that whilst all other questions are important and urgent, the most important and the most urgent question of the day is the violation of neutrality by Greece, the invasion of Anatolia by Greece, the threatened invasion of Constantinople by Greece, and all these in utter violation of the terms of the Peace Conference held in London last month! May I say, Sir, that (a) Turkey was not the arch-offender in the last war.

(b) Turkey did not take the offensive.

(c) Turkey did not pillage or plunder hostile territories.

(d) Turkey did not murder or maltreat her prisoners.

(e) Turkish soldiers fought as gentlemen, and Turkish troops laid down their arms trusting the Pledges of the Premier, the principles laid down by President Wilson, and the assurances given by Townsend's Party. And how did the Allies discharge their obligations?

(a) Thrace and Smyrna were given to Greece!

(b) France occupied Syria and Cecilia!

(c) Italy clamoured for Adalia!

(d) And Britain, with great reluctance, accepted the mandates of Palestine and Mesopotamia! Thus the Premier's Pledges given to the Moslems of India were, alas, broken, and this shook the faith of the Moslems in the equity of British statesmen. This breach of promise, this truncation of Turkey, inflamed Egypt, Persia and Afghanistan, and greatly perturbed the Indian Moslems. The Non-cooperation of Gandhiji in India acted as a safety valve, and hence violence in India has been averted.

But to-day, Moslem feeling is becoming more and more bitter. On one hand, Indian, Turkish, Nationalists, and Greek Delegates were invited to the London Conference last month and were given the Revised Terms of the Turkish Treaty; on the other hand, the Greeks resume their offensive in Anatolia, and are massing their troops in Thrace for the invasion of Constantinople! These are Reuter's cables. And the Imperial Government asserts, that Britain is maintaining strict neutrality! It is true that British soldiers are not helping Greece or Turkey. But it is equally true, that

(a) British troops are still occupying Constantinople!

(b) British Cruisers are still dominating the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora.

(c) British Financiers are practically in charge of Turkish Treasury.

(d) British is prohibiting Stamboul Government from raising her forces.

(e) Britain is disallowing the Sublime Porte to help the nationalists at Angora! And yet Britain claims to observe (strict neutrality"! It is like blinding a man's eye, stuffing his ear, tieing his hand, chaining his leg,—that is disabling one half of his body, and then asking him to fight a bitter foe with the other half of the body, that is free! Is this "strict neutrality?" Nay, worse still.

(f) Greek Cruisers are admitted in the Black Sea!

(g) Greek Cruisers are permitted to bombard the Asiatic Coast!

(h) Greek reinforcements are not checked!

(i) And Greece is free to draw her supplies from any source!

Sir, is this strict Neutrality? Is it Equity? And, sir, can India, Moslem India—wait and watch this vicious invasion and aggression by Greece without moving her masses to desperation? Can Moslem India suffer to see her co-religionists crushed by the Greedy Greeks, where they saved France and Flanders from a crushing defeat in 1914? Sir, I beseech you to devote your immediate attention to this matter, and to impress on the Imperial Government the equity and the advisability of staying the Greek advance in Anatolia and in Thrace, and of restoring these provinces to Turkey in terms of Mr. Lloyd George's pledges. Without this settlement, there shan't be peace in the East. Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan will be hostile to Britain, and hence to India. This means menace on the Frontier, heavy military expenditure, heavy taxation, economic depression and people's dissatisfaction. Thus the Khilafat is the question of questions, most important, most pressing, most urgent at the present moment. May you realize it in time, and save Turkey from truncation and India from further estrangement and affliction!

Yours deferentially,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay, 10th April 1921.

"EGREGIOUS MR. GANDHI."

"SOUL OF INDIA IN REVOLT."

Mr. J. Z. Hodgend writes in the "Glasgow Herald":—

Who is this "egregious Mr. Gandhi" whose quaint designs, propounded with all solemnity to bring the British Government to its knees and hasten the establishment of complete self-government in India arouse the enthusiasm of Indians and the ridicule of Europeans? He is the soul of India in revolt, the spirit of Indian discontent, the assertion of the East's equality with the West, the most powerful and at the same time the most puzzling personality in India to-day. Physically he hardly counts 5 feet 6 inches in height, frail of body, humble in dress and devoid of good looks, he presents an altogether undistinguished figure; but a light in the eye and a spring in the step mark him off from the commonherd. Birth and caste yield him little prestige; his father was an obscure official in a Native State and he himself a barrister who ceased to practice some years ago. He comes not from the proud ranks of priest or soldiers, his caste is that of the trader; but seven years in England and twenty in South Africa have familiarised him with the wider world of men and affairs and given him a knowledge of the English language possessed by few of his countrymen. He is no orator and yet he commands the ear of India. He lays no claim to scholarship, he has written nothing with any prospect of immortality, he is the nominee of no party and yet to-day at the early age of 52 he holds first place in the hearts of his countrymen. Wherein lies his power? The answer is obvious—in the man himself. This man of humble birth with the light in his eye and the step of a pioneer, this saint turned politician, this returned exile breathing the doctrines of Tolstoy and Ruskin, this "egregious Mr. Gandhi" is the biggest man in India. We have nobody in this country to whom we can liken him: a General Booth turned politician or a Reverend Roth Smillie might serve as a possible approach to a Western comparison, but even there we should be far from the real Gandhi. He baffles classification. Here for example, are a few estimates that came within my own knowledge. "Sir he is a God," was the reverent verdict of a Bengali stationmaster; "God has given only one Gandhi Sahib in this millenium," was the fine tribute of an unlettered villager; "Gandhi is our Mahatma" (our superman) was the faith of a student disciple; "This man reminds me of the Apostle Paul," said a shrewd Government official who had evidently been to Sunday school in his youth: "Beware of Gandhi," wrote a valued friend; "he is a revolutionary of a most dangerous type." I have heard him further described as a "charlatan: a "madman," a "visionary," a "menace to British rule," an "astute politician who hides his real designs under a mask of guileless simplicity," an "irresponsible and unscrupulous-agitator"; a "country cousin", the "saviour of his country," and the "egregious Mr. Gandhi." This then, is no common man, be he revolutionary or evolutionary, prophet or politician, saint or sinner, agitator or statesman, madman or wise man, saviour or wrecker; mere man or superman, come he in peace or come he in war, he arrests attention and demands a hearing. He is not to be dismissed by the fine sarcasm of an editorial in an English newspaper nor rendered ridiculous by the foolish worship of admiring disciples. In him the current discontents of India begotten of certain unpopular legislative measures, agrarian and industrial grievances, social inequalities at home and abroad, the implications of the great war and the aftermath of martial law in the Punjab find expression and he can only be silenced when these are remedied or allayed.

But what manner of man is this? He is a patriot. I have never known a more patriotic Indian. He is moreover, a man of the people. Poverty is the badge of his tribe; the clothes he wears were probably woven by himself—one of his hobbies is handloom weaving; his wants are few—he exists mainly on nuts and fruits—; he always travels third class on the railways—sure token of humility in India, and he is big enough and human enough to break through the conventions of caste and custom in order to eat with Pariahs. He will even dine with a Christian missionary. Either "a touch of nature makes him wonderous kind" or diplomacy drives him to strange companionships and unlikely dinner parties. He is a saint in homespun; but the man is never lost in the saint, for this strangely assorted democrat maintains against heavy odds a keen sense of humour. Then he is a man who bears in his body the marks of suffering. Here, if anywhere, we light on the secret of his power. This man has suffered for being an Indian; his patriotism has been put to the test time and again, notably in South Africa where he surrendered a lucrative practice at the Bar in order to share the afflictions of his people and where his championship of their cause led him frequently to prison and on one occasion to the verge of a violent death at the hands of a misguided countryman. These marks command respect. He is the stuff of which martyrs are made.

A partisan in politics Gandhi is no bigot in religion. He calls himself a Hindu but that is a term exceedingly broad and in many matters he shares common ground with Christians and Mohammedans. In fact his ardent sympathy with the latter contributed largely to the gravity of the Khilafat agitation. He is a disciple of Tolstoy and Ruskin but he reverences the Christ and quotes as freely from the sermon on the Mount as from the Gita. He sees in Apostle Paul's eulogy of love a foreshadowing of his own doctrine of soul force and Calvary the supreme symbol of sacrifice is to him holy ground. Familiarity with the christian scriptures is a remarkable feature of this remarkable man. Courage and sincerity are closely allied and Gandhi fears neither friend nor foe. He speaks his mind with refreshing candour and herein he is a man apart for Indians generally are inclined to say what they think will please and shrink from stating unpleasant truths. Determination is another arresting characteristic. Determination is not far removed from doggedness and we must confess that the "egregious Mr. Gandhi" is a "thrawn deevl." Once set on a certain course nothing moves him but disaster. This was tragically illustrated in his advocacy of 'passive resistance' which led in some measure at least, to the outburst of mob fury that—ushered in the reign of terror in the Punjab. Notwithstanding this obstinate strain in him he knows the value of compromise, and has proved himself more than once a shrewd man of affairs. Few practical politicians at the age of 52 have a better record of something attempted something done. His record in South Africa will bear the closest scrutiny, and all who read it must bear tribute, however, reluctantly, to his resourcefulness as well as his patriotism. Returning to India late in life, he plunged with eager spirit into its problems and many hailed him as the natural successor of Gokhale—one of the greatest Indians of all time. For a time social and economic questions claimed him; he intervened effectively in agrarian troubles in Champaran and Kaira, and showed no little resource in handling labour problems: he advocated the revival of cottage industries, notably handloom weaving, and pleaded earnestly for the recovery of self-respect among his people, female emancipation found in him an ardent champion, and education, on Indian lines, a powerful advocate. Ultimately impelled by the sovereign motive of patriotism, he entered the trouble arena of Indian politics, and he stands out to-day the acknowledged leader of the Extremist wing of the Nationalist party and the author of the policy of non-co-operation. This is frankly a policy of boycotts and its avowed object is by rendering the present Government futile and impossible to win complete self-government for India Primarily it had in view the modification of the Peace Treaty with Turkey and reparation for the alleged miscarriage of justice in the Punjab; but these minor claims are now merged in the supreme claim for immediate and complete Home Rule.

We do well to remember that this non-cooperation movement has behind it not only the dominating personality of Gandhi but also the following sources of discontent: (1) The Rowlatt Acts measure designed to deal immediately and drastically with sedition, but carried through in the teeth of the vehement opposition of educated India; (2) The Peace Treaty with Turkey the terms of which by their alleged unfairness to the Sultan of Turkey and his empire, aroused the deep resentment of Indian Mahomedans; (3) The unfortunate and tragic happenings in the Punjab in April, 1919. "Martial law and no damned nonsense" may be a sovereign remedy in desperate emergencies, but in the Punjab if it averted a munity, as its defenders claim, it left behind an embittered populace and wounded the heart of province. (4) The treatment of Indians in South Africa and elsewhere—the badge of inferiority is harder to bear as the national consciousness in India gains in strength. (5) The acute economic pressure created by the war and the apparent helplessness of Government to relieve the situation. (6) Ever recurring agrarian and industrial troubles turned so easily to political account since the grievances as a rule, are genuine: and (7) The universal spirit of revolt against things as they are in the world to-day and vocal in India as elsewhere. Bearing these things in mind, it is not altogether surprising that ardent spirits like Gandhi have come to the conclusion that British administration in India has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Things, they argue, could not be worse under Indian rule. That they are mistaken hardly affects the issue: they are out to make India mistress within her own house and the spirit of haste now dominates their counsels. Hitherto the goal of educated India has been self-government within the Empire, to-day the Extremist wing of the Nationalist Party define their object as "self-government by all legitimate and peaceful means." The reassuring words, "within the British Empire" are dropped and the possibility of separation must therefore be faced. In the meantime India may become a vast Ireland. I am of opinion however that the policy of non-co-operation will fail in its immediate objective for two very good reasons: (1) It runs counter to human nature. I ask the lawyer to give up his practice, the trader to confine himself to Indian goods, the politician to shun the council the patrician to renounce his titles the student to withdraw from Government school and the parent to cease propagating his kind till Home Rule is won. This is magnificent but it levies an impossible tax on Indian human nature as at present constituted. (2) It is dictated by no overmastering need. It overlooks the salient fact that the peasant, the man that really matters must ultimately pass—has yet to be persuaded that Home Rule is a good thing, far less an immediate necessity. But whether non-co-operation succeed or fail Gandhi himself will triumph, for he represents the soul of a people and the man is bigger than his methods. Ere we part from him let us remember that his campaign is inspired by love of India rather than hatred of Great Britain. He is singularly free from race prejudice. He was with us heart and soul in the struggle with Germany as he was with us year ago when as captain of an Indian company of stretcher-bearers, he helped us against the Boers. He counted among his friend the late Lord Roberts; he may find another in Lord Reading. When in course of time the United States of India" come in to existence I hazard the opinion that history will regard the spectacle as an outcome of the work and worth of the "egregious Mr. Gandhi" as well as the crowning triumph of British statesmanship in India

WOMEN'S VICTORIES.

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE NEW SERVICE.

Mrs. Anna Wicksell, a prominent Swedish feminist and a Vice-president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, ha been appointed a member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. The Social, Moral and Industrial welfare of women and children in th Mandated Areas is a charge laid on every Mandatory power, and feminists through out the world will rejoice that such a woman as Mrs. Wicksell is a member of the Mandates Commission.

Contrary to the first reports received th Swedish Civil Service Bill giving women equal entry and equal pay with men has not yet been passed.

* * *

There has been a determined and organised campaign in Great Britain against Woman Jurors in cases where the offence is one affecting the relation between the sexes, such as divorce, incest, and criminal assault upon young girls. Every woman knows that it is in these cases that the woman juror is most necessary. Mr. Bonar Law happily has refused to grant facilities for any legislation limiting the empanelment of women jurors, and the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship promoting a bill to make it impossible for judges to exclude the service of women jurors in any cases in which women and children are concerned.

* * *

The Legislative Council of Burma has passed a unanimous resolution that any scheme of reform shall include Woman Suffrage. The Government of Burma Bill is now before the House of Lords. The women of Burma have from time immemorial held a position social, moral and economic far in advance of the women of Western nations. They have always had the Municipal vote on the same terms as men. British feminists are urging the British Parliament to incorporate a woman suffrage amendment in the Government Burma Bill.

* * *

Danish women M. P's. and various large organised bodies of women workers have opposed the ratification by the Danish Folketing of the Washington Labour Convention proposals, which would impose restrictive legislation on women in industry.

* * *

Three Alderwomen have been elected to the Municipal Council of Toronto.

A Mothers' Pension Law and a Minimum Wage Law have been passed by the Ontario Legislature.

Canadian feminists are working hard in Ontario for a Woman Judge for the women to serve on juries.

The Canadian Criminal Code has been amended, and there is now legal redress for seduction of girls up to 18 years.

* * *

A Government Bill has been introduced in Germany making all adult women eligible as *jurors* in cases where women and children are the accused parties. The German Women's organisations demand that women jurors should serve in every case, particularly in cases dealing with sexual offences against women or children.

A Maternity Protection Bill has been passed by the U. S. A. Senate and reported favourably by Committee to the House.

In Michigan, U. S. A. the right of *women to serve as Jurors* has been upheld.

Vermont Legislature, U. S. A. has ratified the Woman suffrage Federal Amendment.

* * *

Mrs. Cowan has defeated the Attorney General in West Australia Elections and is the First Woman Member of Parliament in Australia.

POLICE METHODS IN DELHI.

RESPECTABLE MOULVI SENT TO JAIL.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 5.

An eye-witness reports that Maulana Yabyashab's (a respectable Moulvi now in jail) house was searched several times. It is significant that the police failed to find any objectionable thing after so man exhaustive searches, but on the last occasio some opium was found in the house. N opportunity was given to the Maulana sahab to defend himself and he was at once sentenced to seven months' rigorous imprisonment, with Rs. one hundred as fine, it is alleged that the police had some connection with the last opium producing search.

COAL SCARCITY IN BIHAR.

ATIENTION OF AUTHORITIES INVITED

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, April 11

At a public meeting held here under the presidency of Babu Ganesh Dutt Singh, M.L.C., a resolution was passed drawing the attention of the local and Indian Governments to the scarcity of supply of coal for domestic purposes, which was causing serious inconvenience to the regiments in Patna and other places in the province and urging the Governments to take immediate steps to remove this grievance.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 10.

The plague mortality returns for the week ending 26th March reports that throughout India there were 3202 deaths from plague against 3994 seizures. The United Provinces fare worst with 1312 deaths, Bihar and Orissa suffers 987 deaths, while Madras figures stand at 418. The figures for other provinces are Bombay Presidency only one death. Punjab 126 deaths, Burma 164, Central Provinces 5, Mysore 62, Hyderabad State 8 and Rajputana 47.

AHMEDNAGAR FAMINE RELIEF.

"DISTRESS GETTING KEENER AND KEENER."

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, Chairman Famine Fund Committee, Ahmednagar, in the course of the report on the administation of Famine Relief Fund during the months of February and March 1921, state:—

RELIEF WORKS.

There are in all three Government Relief Works in Shevgaon, Newasa and Parner talukas and the number of relief workers on these works is about 9450 with 4104 as dependants. The physical condition of the workers in general is good. Arrangement has also been made by advancing Rs. 500 for purchasing clean grain to be sold at cost price as far as possible to the workers on the relief camp in Newasa taluka, as it was found on personal inspection that the grain which could be had was not of good kuality. Similar arrangements are also being made on the relief camp at Khuntefal in Shevgaon taluka. The Collector had arranged to give vegetables twice a week to the inmates of the kitchens and the cost incurred on that account was met from the Famine Fund.

CLOTHING.

The clothing received from the Bombay Mill-owners up to now is found to be quite insufficient to meet the all round demand in the district, and hence most of the clothing was distributed among the workers on Relief Works, the inmates of Village kitchens, and the recipients of dole, and there is still a large demand for clothing. The distribution of clothing made during February and March 1921 is as follows:—Sarees 1400; Dhoties 2400; Shirts 1643; Cholis 88.

Two more Taluka Famine Fund Committees have been formed in Kopergaon and Rahuri talukas with Vice-Presidents, Taluka Local Boards as their Chairman. From the returns received from the Taluka Famine fund Committees, it appears that the total expenditure for the months of February and March is Rs. 3,922 and 1,794 respectively as far as reports are received, and thus the monthly cost can be estimated at about Rs. 5,000 which is likely to go up in the near future. The average number of persons relieved is about 2,000 per month including those that get casual relief for a few days only.

Upto now Rs 3,750 have been advanced to Missionaries and the actual expenditure upto date is Rs. 3,146.

There are in all 8 Institutions in this district with 203 inmates and Rs. 925 have been given as an aid up to end of March 1921 and Rs. 150 have also been given to the Mahanubhavs of Belapur.

LOANS TO MIDDLE CLASS PEOPLE.

Rs. 15,010 have been sanctioned for loans during the period under report and the Taluka Committees have been asked to advance sums not exceeding Rs. 100 on Promissory Notes and to get registered documents for a mounts exceeding Rs. 100.

The work of opening cheap grain shops and conducting them successfully without risk of any loss is always one of extreme difficulty The chief object of this is to influence local market rates, so that they may not be allowed to fluctuate very much. This has been done by storing about 1000 pallas of all kinds of grain such as rice, jowar and Bajri and is being sold when absolutely necessary to achieve the object in view. This has a tremendous effect in levelling down prices. This year all kinds of grain are available in plenty and the prices are 20 to 25 per cent. easier than in the famine of 1918-19. The necessity therefore of starting many cheap grain shops all over the district was not felt, but from this it does not follow that there is no distress or there will be no loss The accounts have to be adjusted which will be done when famine conditions disappear. But so far there has been a loss of about Rs. 1,500 on various transactions in the total turn over.

CATTLE RELIEF.

While publishing this further report it is better to notice some of the comments that have been brought to my notice. It is not true to say that the distress is at all less than what it was anticipated. In point of fact, distress is now getting keener and keener. There are various agencies at work and all the actual workers will be able to spend as much money as can be put at their disposal. But of course there are obvious limits and one has to make the best of the situation. It is unfortunate that in perusing the published figures of actual expenditure, no note is apparently taken of various schemes of saving animal life. First of all the energies of the Committee would be directed to serving plough bullocks employed in Bagait lands in the worst affected parts, viz. Newasa and Shevgaon talukas. This was done by providing about 13 lakhs of kadbi to needy agriculturists almost at their very doors. Then 25 lakhs of lbs. of grass was purchased and is being distriubted throughout the worst affected parts. A feature of the further scheme is trying to raise green fodder in the Canal Area. This supply will be available from 15th of April. About 650 acres of land are under green fodder crop and this acreage is expected to give at least 40 lakhs of lbs. of green fodder. The cost on dry grass and this green fodder will come up to about Rs. 75,000. Then again grass is being supplied free to all cattle that are returning into the district. About nine Depot have been opened where in one feed is given gratis to all returning cattle, so that as soon as they reach the famine stricken parts, they may get to their places well fed and in a better condition. Arrangements have been already made for supplying grass at these places. About 8000 cattle are being fed in Cactus Depots in Shevgaon, Newasa and Pathardi Mahal. It is proposed to help them by a substantial grant from this fund. As these several items of expenditure are not yet adjusted, thely have not been shown as spent, though of course about Rs. 90,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,55,000 is accounted for in the way suggested above, and Rs. 20,000 are earmarked for purchasing bullocks by the middle of next month.

SIKH GURDWARAS BILL

INTERFERENCE BY NON-HINDU SECTS.

A STRONG PROTEST.

HARDWAR, April 4.

Mahant Bishandas of Hardwar wires to us the following on behalf of himself and others.

We in the name and on behalf of (1) Bara Akhara Udaisian, (2) Naya Akhara Udaisian, (3) Nirmala Akhara, (4) Muni Mandal (5) Gurdwara Third Balshahi, (6) Guru Mandal (7) Gurmat Pracharni Sangat, (8) Nirban Akhara, (9) Niranjani Akhara, (10) Juna Akhara, (11) Mangalgir Nath, (12) Avdhut Mandal, (13) Virakt Mandal, (14) Nirakar Mandal, (15) Gharilidasis, (16) Charandasis Sangat and others enter our emphatic protest against the introduction and passage of Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines Bill in the Punjab Legislative Council. We are not against any enquiry into the foundation, constitutions, and management of our institutions, but we strongly oppose investigation by a body the majority of whose members will be interested parties. The term Sikh is too vague and liable to misinterpretation. Sikhs at present connotes Hindus, who are followers of Guru Nanak, forming a vast majority, as well as those who call themselves Tatkhalas and non-Hindus. The Tatkhalses are a separate and distinct sect like Brahmas and Arya Samajists and such as have no right to interfere in Hindu institutions. Interference by a non-Hindu sect into the affairs of our bodies, which are Hindus controversies, the principle of religious neutrality, which is a bedrock on which British Government in India is based and the slightest departure in favour of a non-Hindu sect will raise a grave issue, the consequences of which will be most deplorable.

Secondly, the Commission is empowered to take temporary charges of disputed Gurdwaras and Shrines. This is bound to encourage disputes and embolden frivolous people to raise quarrels, grudges further illwill, entail untold troubles on the present incumbents and interfere in the due discharge of our religious obligations.

Common law being quite sufficient for against precipitate action on the par compelled to utter a solemn warnin against a precipitate action on the par of Government at the bidding of the blatant heretics. Any yielding on the par of the Government to threats of violence will likely shake the faith of trustin millions in the integrity of solemn pledg repeatedly given by British sovereigns an cause an upheaval throughout the country

ALLEGED RIOTING BY TEA ESTATE LABOURERS.

TRIAL OF TWENTY MEN.

(Associated Press.)

TEZPUR, April 10.

Mr. A. J. Laine, Deputy Commissioner of Darang, is engaged in hearing a case in which 20 coolies of Halem tea garden are being charged with rioting. The case for prosecution was that on March 25th several coolies of Halem estate did not work full time and were ordered to be marked half-time in the attendance register. The coolies had a Conference and on the following day a number of them returned from the fields to their lines without doing any work, while several others returned without completing their full task. Later on, the coolies, men, woman and children came to the garden office to return their implements. This was at about 3 in the afternoon and Mr. Phillips, Garden Manager, was not present having gone with his wife to Dufflager garden.

The coolies inquired for the Superintendent and the Jemadar and proceeded in a body to their quarters. They broke into their houses and the Jemadar and clerks fled for fear of their lives. The Superintendent tried to pacify the coolies, but without success and sent information to Mr. Phillips requesting him to come to his aid. Mr. Phillips started at once by a car. Mrs. Phillips was unwilling to be left behind and she with Mr. Robson of Dufflagar estate left for Halem in another car and arrived at the garden, while Mr. Phillips was trying to pacify the excited coolies. While this was going on somebody shouted from behind "maro" and Mr. Phillips was immediately hit. Mr. Robson who ran to his help also received serious injuries on the head and arms. They ran to the car which was some distance away got on the footboard and were driven away to Dufflagar. Mr. Robson fainted on the the way and had to received medical attendance. Mr. Phillips wired to Deputy Commissioner Laine who was about to start for Jorhat. He cancelled his tour and motored to Halem and with the help of police restored order. 11 witnesses were examined and the case has been adjourned till the 12th instant.

AHMEDABAD WATER SUPPLY.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 7.

Mr. Nathalal Lalubhai Vakilna, Municipal Councillor, Surat, has visited the Ahmedabad waterworks with Mr Yeshavantrai Gore, expert engineer in the line with a view to collect information and the causes of short supply at Surat water works and discussed all questions relating to increased supply of water. Mr. Gore consented to come to Surat and help the Surat Municipality freely and he is coming to Surat in April Messrs. M. N. Bhat, and A. C. Thakore, engineers and Mr. Dhansukhlal Joshi were present. Mr. Vakilna inspected all the construction projects going on.

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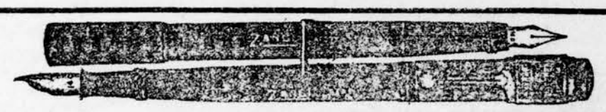

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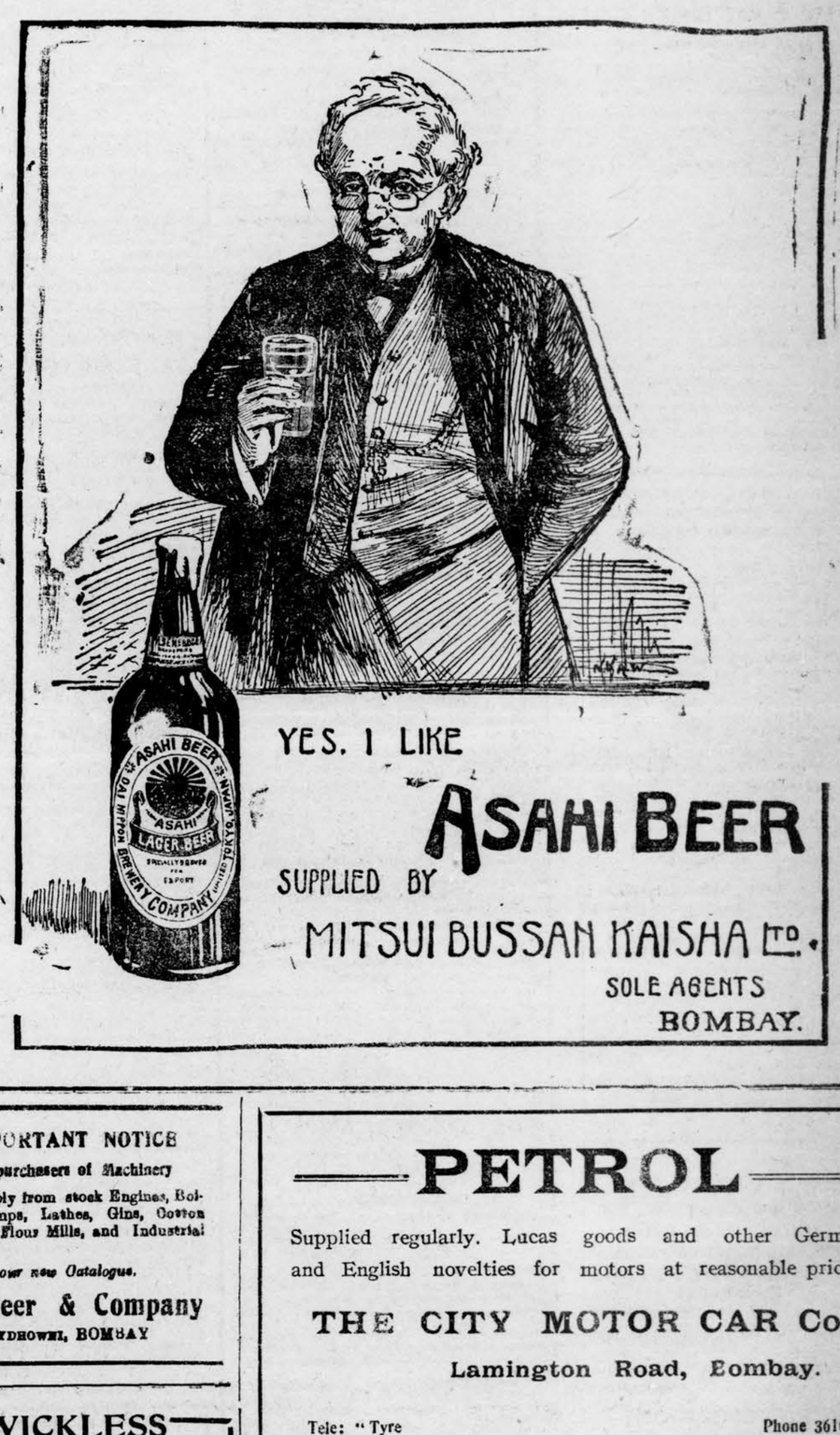

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